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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 20, 1973 No. 5317

****
* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Army and People United, Advance on the Heels of Victory

- People of various nationalities and commanders and fighters of the PLA throughout the country enthusiastically hold Spring Festival get-together activities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 6, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, February 5, 1973) During the several days of the Chinese Spring Festival, people of various nationalities and commanders and fighters of the PLA throughout the country have enthusiastically developed army and people get-together activities. People in towns and villages everywhere are beating gongs and drums and singing and dancing. A joyous close-as-kinsfolk atmosphere of the armymen and the people is evident everywhere.

In the capital, get-together activities for the festival began from January 28. By February 2, revolutionary cultural workers of the Metropolitan units and units stationed at Peking have severally given 32 cultural shows in 20 play-houses for the people and the armymen. The CCP Peking Municipal Committee, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and leadership organs of PLA units stationed in Peking have jointly held Spring Festival gatherings with representatives from factories, mines, suburban rural areas, PLA units, official departments and neighborhoods to enjoy the deep fish and water relationship between the army and the people, to talk at length on the excellent situation both inside and outside the country, and to sing the praise of the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For the past several days, Party committees, revolutionary committees and leadership organs of the army stationed in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have in succession held impressive armymen and people

get-togethers, garden parties and forums. Responsible comrades of Party committees and leadership cadres of the army stationed in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions also spoke at these gatherings. Reflecting on the glorious progress of the army and people united in battle and advancing in victory, everybody looked toward the future and unanimously expressed that in the coming year, they would grasp well the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, a matter of prime importance. In order to further strengthen unity between the army and government and between the army and the people, raise their vigilance and strengthen preparation against war, they must go all out, aim high, and strive to do all work well to score fresh victories in socialist revolution and construction.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army; the Liberation Army should learn from people of the whole country," the broad masses of armymen and people enthusiastically learn from one another in get-together activities during the Spring Festival. Old guerrillas, demobilized old Red Army fighters, disabled armymen and commanders and fighters of the PLA in many former revolutionary bases hold forums and report meetings together, recalling the glorious tradition of how, during the period of the revolutionary wars, the army and the government, as well as the army and the people, were united as one. They discussed at length the excellent current situation both within and outside the country.

Commanders and fighters of a certain unit stationed in Hsingkuo hsien, a former revolutionary base in south Kiangsi, warmly welcomed a talk given by Li Yu-hsiu, an old woman who formerly was a support-the-army and support-the-front model, on the glorious deeds of the army and people fighting in unity in former years. During the period of the Revolutionary Civil War, Li Yu-hsiu was the leader of a detachment of a women red guard brigade. In the difficult revolutionary struggle, she mobilized the women to weave straw sandals for the Red Army night and day, smuggled salt to the Red Army at the risk of her own life, and looked after the wounded. When the commanders and fighters heard the talk given by this revolutionary old woman, they gained a profound education in revolutionary tradition.

Cadres and fighters of the People's Armed Forces [Militia] Department of P'ingshan hsien in Hopei Province called at the home of Jung Kuan-hsiu, who was given the title of "Mother to Brotherly Soldiers," to celebrate the Spring Festival together with the old woman who is over 70. Mother Jung recalled the scene of how the armymen and people fought shoulder-to-shoulder during the War against Japanese Aggression, and earnestly exhorted the soldiers, whom she regarded as her own kin, to give play to the glorious tradition of the old 8th Route Army, remain modest and prudent, and continue to advance. Comrades of the People's Armed Forces Department declared to mother Jung that they would, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, further strengthen the unity between the army and government and between the army and the people, and "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, and gain still greater glory."

Commanders and fighters of the 6th company of a certain unit of the PLA stationed in Hunan, and commune members of Leifeng commune in Ch'angsha hsien

have formed a profound friendship in activities of emulating Lei Feng. On the 30th day of the 12th moon, they arranged for a get-together, and after that, went to visit the Leifeng Memorial Center, and exchanged experience in their emulation of Lei Feng.

Commanders and fighters of a militia column in Lin hsien who battled shoulder-to-shoulder with the people of Lin hsien in the construction of Hungch'i Canal in Honan Province, held a forum and a get-together on the Festival Day together with the poor and lower-middle peasants who took part in the building of the canal. Looking back on the battle of the construction of Hungch'i Canal, everybody studied the New Year's Day editorial and expressed that they must inherit and make manifest the glorious tradition of hard struggle of the Party, further implement Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" of Chairman Mao, unite in battle and press on at the heel of victory.

In places where the minority nationalities reside, an ebullient scene of armymen and people celebrating together could be seen everywhere. Deep in the recess of cocoanut groves under Wuchihshan Mountains, the hills and bamboo trees danced with the flickering light of bonfires and the sound of deer-skin drums reverberated in the air. The Li nationality commune members of Yingshih production brigade, Hungch'i commune, in the Hainan Li Nationality Autonomous Chou welcomed with elation the cadres and fighters of the command company of a certain unit of PLA to their village for a garden party. The Li nationality people, with joyous feeling, expressed their gratitude for the sincere concern shown them by the Party and the government, and to the PLA whom they regarded as their own kin and who helped them to change their antiquated method of farming, thereby enabling the villagers of Lichai, who formerly had to farm under the most primitive conditions, to become prosperous.

The pastoral people of Tibetan nationality who lived by the side of Tsinghai Lake held their most impressive national ritual to send greetings to the soldiers whom they regarded as their own kin. They carried a whole sheep to the camp of a PLA unit, danced their national dance of happiness, and sang ardently:

"The water of Tsinghai Lake is full of fish,
The fish are fat and big.
The fish in the lake depend on the water;
Like fish to water the army and people are united as one."

In the city of Lhasa on the high plateau, early on the morning of the Spring Festival, people of the Tibetan nationality, wearing their holiday dress, surged joyously into the streets and square to watch cultural shows and the army-and-people round-the-city race in which more than 700 worker, peasant and soldier athletes participated.

On the vast snow-covered plain of the Pamir, frontier fighters celebrated the festivities together with the pastoral people of Khalkhaz and Tajik nationalities. Some of the pastoral people brought gifts and letters of greetings on their ponies over glaciers and snow-covered mountains to places where the units are stationed. They beat on their rousing hand drums, played their melodious K'u-mu-tz'u harp, and sang emotionally:

"The bird of good fortune has come to the end of
the earth,
The PLA come to the side of the Khalkhaz people.
We shall always be united with the PLA
To make the Northwest frontier of the motherland
more prosperous and strong."

* * *

Spring Festival on the Fukien Front

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 5, 1973)

During the holidays of the 1973 Spring Festival, the outposts and sentry posts, the ports and airports on the Fukien Front are ceremoniously decorated for the occasion. While enjoying the festival together with the broad masses of the people, the commanders and fighters of the three services of the People's Liberation Army are holding their fighting positions with redoubled vigilance, standing on guard and doing sentry duty for the people of the motherland.

Guarding day and night the coastal front of the motherland, the broad masses of PLA commanders and fighters joined the local masses in merry-making, celebrating the victories won in the defense and construction of coastal areas in the past year.

In the village of Yangt'ang brigade on Tateng island, beating of gongs and drums was mixed with the noise of firecrackers. The commune members and civilians bring to the 2nd company, which was stationed on this island, letters of comfort and gratitude, while fighters of the 2nd company hung five-starred red lanterns on the doors of the houses of the families of martyrs and servicemen and of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The armymen and the civilians together held a symposium, recounting the friendship they founded by fighting in unity. They talked about the victories won in the struggle in defense of the coast and about their common experience in studying Chairman Mao's works, learning and helping each other and continuously raising their consciousness of line struggle. Their symposium lasted until deep in the night, and the fighters and the militiamen went shoulder to shoulder to their sentry posts on the forefront.

At the position where heroic fighter An Yeh-min once fought, the 4th company of a certain PLA unit and Weit'ou brigade where it was stationed held a merry-making party of armymen and civilians. The commanders and fighters of the 4th company extended warm regards to the civilians and gratitude to the local masses for their warm-hearted concern and support for the PLA unit. Talking about the inspiring results about the tremendous development made in agriculture, fishery and side-occupations last year and the increase of last year's public accumulation by 30 percent as against that of the year before last, the commune members of Weit'ou brigade said that these results were inseparable from the diligent help rendered by the cadres and fighters of the 4th company. They further drew up measures regarding the support-the-Army pact and the Army-people joint defense pact. They expressed their will to learn from the revolutionary spirit of hero An Yeh-min and to join the PLA in defending the coasts of the motherland.

During the festival, the coastal defense fighters constantly maintained revolutionary vigilance of a high degree in line with Chairman Mao's teachings. On a small island on the forefront, bright-red flags fluttered in the wind, and the commanders and fighters of the 4th company of a certain PLA

unit stationed on this island were happily enjoying the Spring Festival together with the fighters of an older generation who stood in defense of the island.

On the eve of the Spring Festival, former company commander Liang Wen-k'o crossed the sea in a boat and came to this island, extending festival greetings to the island defenders on behalf of the higher-level leading organ. He had led a militant life of more than a decade on this small island. He knew very well every hidden rock and every trench on this island. That day, after visiting every position and sentry post on this island, he came to a gun position and told all present about the way the veteran fighters formerly used this gun to defeat the enemy, and exhorted all to inherit and carry forward the honorable traditions of the people's army and to render new distinguished service in defending the coast of the motherland. The fighters were greatly inspired by what he said.

On a rocky mountain, the fighters at the observation post happily passed the Spring Festival at their fighting positions. They stood on guard through day and night, keeping close watch over every motion on the sea. Early in the morning of the Chinese New Year's Day, fishing junks studded the mist-clad sea. To have a better grasp of the conditions, the fighters despite the fatigue of a sleepless night, carried instruments, crossed the mountains, ascended the peak on the forefront and made observation attentively.

After attending a literary evening party, the fighters of the "squad of sea-crossing combat heroes" (渡海作战英雄班) of a certain unit stationed on a promontory on the forefront immediately set out to comb the grove, penetrate the valleys and patrol the beaches, despite the cold wind deep in the night.

In the airport on the frontier, the iron eagles stand in rows, awaiting to fly, and the airmen were in high spirits, being prepared to receive a militant task at any moment.

Huan Shu-lin, a deputy commander of a certain unit, reported early to the duty room of the airport and assumed a shift of duty on this red-letter day. He was a comrade-in-arms of the late hero Tu Feng-jui of the Air Force. In the past decade and more, he led the flying group to carry forward Tu Feng-jui's brave and dogged fighting spirit, triumphantly accomplishing one after another the fighting tasks of defending the territorial air of the motherland. During the Spring Festival, he was in still higher spirits and led the airmen to study the enemy activity on the one hand and to practice coordinated motion in an air fight by maneuvering some airplane models. They said heroically: "We take the blue heavens as our roof and fly ten thousand li in the air. We are red sentinels in the air, serving the people wholeheartly."

The heroic seamen on the forefront sailed their gunboats, riding over the winds and cleaving the waves, patrolling the seas of the motherland. The "fierce-tiger-at-sea gunboat" was ceremoniously decorated for the Spring

Festival. The sailors sat in a circle on the deck, happily reading letters of comfort sent from various parts of the motherland. They had unrestrained chats about the excellent situation at home and elsewhere. When the curtain of night fell, the higher level transmitted to them an order to set sail. Cherishing the encouragements extended by the people of the motherland, the sailors steered the gunboat, cleaved the waves and sped forward, vigilantly patrolling the territorial waters of the motherland.

- NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

Party Organizations at Various Levels of Hsiyang Hsien Attach Importance to Education for the Younger Generation

- Leadership is strengthened over the Communist Youth League and reality is constantly related to education in the Party's basic line, in revolutionary traditions, in hard struggle and in the need of changing customs and habits for the benefit of youths

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 7, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan) Party organizations at various levels of Hsiyang hsien, Shansi Province, have strengthened leadership over the Communist Youth League and youth work. League organizations are helped in the proper handling of education for the younger generation, the energetic initiation of activities suited to the character of youths, and the continuous elevation of youths' consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle. The youths are enabled to play a shock role in the three major revolutionary campaigns.

Led by the CCP committee of Hsiyang hsien, this hsien established its hsien League committee in April, 1971. Party organizations at various levels seriously strengthen leadership over youth work, regularly study League work and arrange for a deputy secretary or committee member to share responsibilities for League and youth work. The Party organizations also follow various patterns in educating League cadres. They are organized to study Chairman Mao's directives on youth work, acquire Tachai brigade's experience related to youth work, and pay particular attention to persevering in giving League cadres regular ideological and political line education. With the attention given by the Party organizations, cadre work of the League at various levels of Hsiyang hsien becomes brisk. Youth work is initiated in a lively and dynamic manner. The broad masses came to see the great importance of youth work and rendered energetic help. People said, "To make the red banner flutter for 10,000 generation it is necessary to give importance to education for the younger generation.

The content of education given to the youths by the Party organizations at various levels of Hsiyang hsien is very full. They constantly associate reality with education for youths in the Party's basic line. In revolutionary traditions, in hard struggle, in communist morality and in the need of changing customs and habits. When first herding sheep, herder Kao Pen-shan of the Changchiayü brigade of the Tuchuang commune thought, "I've received all the schooling for nothing. There is no future in this kind of work." Having learned of his way of thinking, the Party branch engaged him in a heart-to-heart talk. Before liberation, Kao Pen-shan's grandfather was sold at the age of 12 to a landlord to herd sheep. He had not adequate clothes to wear in the severity of winter. He worked in this way all his life before he finally died at a landlord's sheep pen.

When the comrades of the Party branch reminded Kao Pen-shan of things like that, they fervently encouraged him to recall the past in the light of the sweet present. Kao Pen-shan was made to realize that the happy life of today had come about not easily. He raised his consciousness. Fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, he seriously set about herding sheep and energetically bred fine-haired sheep and evolved sheep disease-prevention measures. Thanks to the energetic efforts put in by him and other sheep herders, incidence of sheep disease in the brigade showed a drop. The number of fine-strain sheep climbed up. The survival rate of lambs was raised considerably.

To counter the ideological state of youths, the League branch of the Tachai brigade aroused the youths to discuss how to correctly treat such problems as family background, individual ideals and life, knowledge, honor, etc. The League branch led everyone to associate the history of two-line struggle of Tachai brigade with his own ideological reality in seriously reading and studying and in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i. Old Party members, old cadres and old poor and lower-middle peasants were invited to recall the bitter past in the light of the sweet present. Everyone gradually raised his awareness. Now the youths of Tachai were mindful of transforming their world outlook, doing reading assiduously and taking up cultural and technical studies seriously. They were determined to fight hard all their life in the countryside. For several years, the youths of the Tachai brigade played a prominent role in the three major revolutionary campaigns. The poor and lower-middle peasants fervently praised him as a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, a class struggle fighting team, a shock team in production struggle and a scientific experiment vanguard team.

After elaborate work by Party organizations at various levels, consciousness of the youths in Hsiyang hsien was raised very rapidly. Last year Hsiyang hsien was seriously affected by drought. Under the Party's leadership, they energetically plunged into the struggle to fight drought and protect seedlings and build farmland irrigation facilities. Built independently by the youths of the whole hsien alone were 40 reservoirs, 140 water pools and 400 wells. The role of a shock team was really played to the full.

Youths are most willing to learn and the least conservative in thinking. In line with this feature, Party organizations at various levels of Hsiyang hsien fervently supported League members and youths in participating in various cultural study, literature and art propaganda and scientific experiment activities. According to statistics, the youths of the whole hsien have established a total of 830 spare-time culture and art propaganda teams, over 1,700 newspaper reading groups and 421 cultural rooms. The scientific experiment groups established by various teams generally involved the participation of young intellectuals. Over 1,000 mow of experimental land was cultivated by the youths in the whole hsien. The League branch of the Nanch'iyü brigade of Hungshui commune aroused the youths to use their spare time to go uphill to collect firewood. With the money realized from the sale of firewood, books were purchased. A library was set up on their own resources.

Under the nurturing and education of the Party, the broad masses of youths of Hsiyang hsien received tempering in the three major revolutionary movements. They are growing healthily. Last year, over 320 League members of this hsien joined the Chinese Communist Party. Over 800 youths joined the Communist Youth League.

* * *

RUSTICATED URBAN YOUTHS

Perseveringly Educate Them, Boldly Use Them

by

CCP Committee of Huaite Hsien, Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 7, 1973)

Since 1968, our hsien has accepted for settlement more than 10,000 educated youths who came to the countryside from Shanghai, Changchun, Szup'ing and from the townships of this hsien. In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Go into the question of bringing into full play the energy of our youth in particular," our hsien committee pays attention to bringing their role into play while perseveringly giving them education. As a result, it is possible not only to adhere to the political orientation of making the educated youths integrate themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants but also to promote the brisk development of various branches of rural work.

Correctly Treat Them, Boldly Use Them

At first, many of the comrades of our hsien committee simply took the rusticated educated youths as subjects to be educated and paid no attention to bringing their role into play. Some comrades held a still more erroneous opinion, saying that the young people "were trouble-makers and were unreliable." Later, our hsien committee learned a lesson from the deeds of the collective household of rusticated educated youths in Hsiaoshan No. 7 production team of Erhshihchiatzu commune.

Hsiaoshan No. 7 production team was formerly known as a "knotty" unit, where conditions of class struggle were complicated and production dropped year after year. In early 1970, under the leadership of the brigade Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants, the 16 educated youths of the collective household took an active part in the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, thereby lifting the lid of class struggle, dragging out the class enemies who sabotaged the collective economy, and greatly stepping up the revolutionary enthusiasm of the commune members. After a year's hard struggle, grain output doubled and "crossed the Yellow River," and this production team became an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

This change made us begin to understand that: The educated youths have inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism. If we confine our attention to some of their shortcomings and pay no attention to bringing their role into play, we shall be suppressing a revolutionary newborn force. If we simply educate them without using them, we shall also be unable to achieve good results.

After that, we put the problem of bringing the role of the educated youths into play on the agenda of the Party committee.

To temper the educated youths in class struggle, the hsien committee organized them to take part in struggle-criticism-transformation in the countryside. Since 1970, close to 1,000 educated youths have been transferred in the whole hsien to work in coordination with the hsien and commune cadres to form "one-strike, three-oppose" propaganda teams, which went deeply into the production brigades and teams to carry out their work. Through this practice, the educated youths understood more deeply the protracted and complex nature of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside.

To achieve extensive scientific farming, the hsien committee decided that in a production team which had collective household of educated youths, three to five mow of land should be appropriated for use as a base area of scientific experiments for the educated youths. Many communes set up scientific experiment groups in the form of "three-in-one" combination comprising leading cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants, and educated youths.

The Party committee of Yungfa commune selected from each of the more than 100 production teams of this commune a rusticated educated youth to serve as deputy political leader of the production team. This method won the support of the hsien and gave great impetus to various other communes. At present, among the rusticated educated youths in the whole hsien, more than 230 have taken posts at the level of a production team leader or higher, and more than 1,140 have been posted as accountant, cashier, storekeeper, animal feeder, teacher in people-run schools, barefoot doctor, and tractor operator. They have become an indomitable shock force in socialist revolution and construction in the countryside.

Tightly Grasp Models, Actively Lead Them

A model has unlimited strength. Only by tightly grasping the advanced models can we set a model for the educated youths to follow and a target to aim at, and bring their strength into play.

The collective household of Ch'inchiat'un No. 11 production team in Ch'inchiat'un commune was an advanced group which was the first unit of this hsien to carry out agro-scientific experiments on a big scale. Under the guidance of the old poor peasants, the educated youths of the whole household actively multiplied and cultivated new varieties of sorghum and maize. With Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas as the weapon, they feared neither defeat nor failure but persevered in making experiments. In the past few years, they produced 248 hybrids of maize, 8 hybrids of sorghum and 5 hybrids of plants of distant species. The hybridization and popularization of these fine strains pushed this production team's grain output up year after year.

Grasping this model, the hsien committee organized the leaders of the more than 150 collective households of rusticated educated youths to pay study visits to other localities and wrote to all rusticated educated youths, calling upon them to prove themselves pace-setters in carrying out agro-scientific experiments and to turn every collective household into an agro-scientific experiment station. At the selected spots where they stayed to

work, the leading members of the hsien committee paid attention to helping the commune and brigade cadres do this job well. With the vigorous support of the Party organizations at all levels, over 50 percent of the collective households of rusticated educated youths in the hsien carried out activities of scientific experiment. Some of them made experiments on soil improvement and on the improvement of farming methods, others made experiments on close planting and proportional application of manure, still others made experiments on fermentation of fodder in air and promotion of pig raising and manure accumulation, and some made experiments on the utilization of microorganisms.

Shuanglung commune developed a method in this respect called, "The leading cadre sets the question, the poor and lower-middle peasants give guidance and the technicians act as advisers, while the educated youths try to achieve results." This commune has eight collective households of educated youths. In the light of the unified arrangements made by the Party committee of the commune, these households lay emphasis on the relevant items of scientific research and carry out scientific experiments in an earth-shaking and down-to-earth way.

The hsien committee called the cadres of various communes, brigades and production teams to attend an on-the-spot meeting in Shuanglung commune and popularized its experience, thereby giving further impetus to scientific farming throughout the hsien.

Perseveringly Educate Them in the Course of Using Them

Being young and inexperienced, the educated youths tend to waver when they meet with difficulties in the course of struggle. For this reason, we stress that Party organizations at all levels, while using the educated youths, must assign some old poor peasants and old Party members to lead them, to give them re-education, to direct them to read books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in the light of the realities, to work hard to remold their world outlook, to go on raising their ideological and theoretical levels and building their working abilities, and to play an ever bigger role.

During the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, educated youths of the collective household of Hungshih No. 11 production team in Yungfa commune did not pay much attention to the Party's policy. In discussing the handling of a case, they suggested treating equally the several persons concerned without looking into the seriousness of their commitments and considering whether their attitude was good or bad. From this, the commune Party committee learned that it was very necessary to educate these youths in the Party's policies. Accordingly, it organized the youths to study Chairman Mao's relevant directives and to appreciate deeply the Party's line and policies and guided them to take a firm hold of the Party's policies and to treat the people differently according to their different conditions in the course of struggle.

The rusticated educated youths grow up relatively quickly, thanks to the efforts of the Party committees at all levels to bring their role into

play, to give them ideological education perseveringly in the course of using them, and to help them continuously in raising their consciousnes of class struggle and line struggle and of continuing the revolution. In the past few years, large numbers of advanced groups and advanced personalities have emerged from among these educated youths. Of these educated youths, 161 have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and 1,846 into the Communist Youth League. Peasants of a new type are growing up strong in the vast countryside.

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Pay Close Attention To Bringing the Role of Rusticated Educated Youths into Play

- Jen-min Jih-pao editor's postscript -

The articles carried on this page are materials on the bringing of the role of rusticated educated youths into play. They inspire the readers.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism. We hope that the local Party organizations in various places will help and work with the Youth League organizations and go into the question of bringing into full play the energy of our youth in particular. Party organizations should not treat them in the same way as everybody else and ignore their special character." Comrades of the CCP committee of Huaite hsien, Kirin Province, have accumulated some experience in carrying out this directive given by Chairman Mao and in bringing the role of rusticated educated youths into play. The most valuable part of their experience is: Correctly treating the rusticated educated youths in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is a prerequisite to training them elaborately and using them boldly.

One's attitude toward rusticated educated youths is a part of one's view toward the revolutionary situation as a whole. Some people confine their attention to the shortcomings of the educated youths and ignore their strong points and pay no attention to bringing their strength into play. This is very wrong. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of educated youths in our country have raised to an unprecedented height their consciousness of taking the road of integration with workers and peasants. They have a far-reaching revolutionary ideal and the revolutionary spirit of working in a down-to-earth manner. They are a fresh force in building a socialist new countryside. Like the Huaite hsien Party committee, we must discover well the educated youths' enthusiasm for the revolution, conscientiously grasp the advanced models of educated youths in the three great revolutionary movements, perseveringly educate them in the course of boldly using them, so that the millions upon millions of rusticated educated youths will play an ever more prominent role in the countryside.

Whether the educated youths, after going to mountain and rural areas, will play a big or small role is directly related to the efforts they make. Many facts illustrate that the educated youths who can firmly take the road of integration with workers and peasants, work hard to change their world outlook and actively display their subjective activity have made relatively great contributions toward the countryside, and some of them have made discoveries and creations. Under the leadership of the Party organization and the poor and lower-middle peasants, the educated youths who have gone through training in the 3rd company of a certain unit under the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps work vigorously to multiply and foster the fine strains and go on wresting high yields of wheat. Their deeds have vividly testified to the big role they play.

* * *

EDUCATION

Develop Extracurricular Group Activities and Stimulate All-Round Development in Students

by

The Revolutionary Committee of the Shihchiachuang Municipal Middle School No. 10, Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 31, 1973)

For the sake of implementing the educational policy of the Party in an all-round manner and stimulating the development of the students morally, intellectually and physically, we have, while giving socialist cultural lessons well, developed at the same time extracurricular activities in an extensive manner. In the past year, 13 extracurricular groups in politics, language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, foreign language, agricultural foundation, geography and arts were set up in succession with about half the number of students attending, and a lively and vigorous situation in study has appeared in the whole school.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "All work in school is carried out for the sake of changing the thought of the students" and "They should also criticize the bourgeoisie," by placing education in ideology and political line in a primary position, various groups closely link up various political activities of the school with the practical development of class struggle activities to raise the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the students.

For example, in the criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work movement, the language group has gone deep into production brigades for visits to the poor and lower-middle peasants, and upon returning to the school, held a broadcast criticism and repudiation meeting, using facts of the excellent situation on the agricultural front and the constant improvement in the life of the peasants to rip apart the malicious attacks of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type on the socialist system, and enabled the broad masses of teachers and students to love the socialist new countryside more passionately.

For the sake of coordinating with the key work of the school, the art group has regularly gone to classes, school-run factories, farms and production brigades to draw and paint from life. In the past year more than ten exhibitions on "Study for the Revolution," "Sing Revolutionary Songs and Be Revolutionary People," and "Emulate Advanced Personalities" were held.

Another important task of extracurricular seminars is the close integration of teaching with practice to improve the quality of teaching. We pay attention to the three following points.

(1) To succeed in organically integrating the content of extra-curricular group activities with the content of classroom teaching of various courses, and by means of repeated study and practice, to deepen the grasp on basic knowledge and theory and strengthen the training in basic techniques.

For example, when graphs are taught in mathematics lessons, the mathematics group would study the specifications for graph-making of the state and plotted the graph of a press for the school-run factory. When radio is taught in physics lessons, the physics group would study the construction, use and maintenance of microphones and T.V. sets. When the characteristics of oxygen and oxidation reaction are taught in the chemistry course, the chemistry group would use this knowledge to make their own printing paper and carried out print making. By means of such activities, the students are able to master the knowledge they study better.

(2) To set aside in a planned manner cultural and scientific knowledge needed by the three great revolutionary movements that does not appear in books, is not thoroughly discussed in books and is not suitable for teaching in classroom, for study in the extracurricular groups.

Some of these groups have, by means of special symposiums, attracted the participation of as many students as possible. For example, the language group has conducted such symposiums as "How To Describe Personalities," "How To Write Dispatches and Reports," and "Critique and Succession to Classical Literary Heritage." The physics group has conducted a symposium on "Principle of T.V. Set Construction." The chemistry group has conducted a sympoisum on "Petroleum." Some of the groups have also carried out some study practice activities.

For example, the chemistry group in studying photographic knowledge take part in picture taking and print developing. The physics group, after learning the knowledge of electrical engineering from experienced workers, voluntarily assumed the work of inspecting and maintaining street lighting, installing flourescent tubes, microphones and loudspeakers of the whole school, and mastered more expertly some ability in practical operation.

(3) To overcome teaching difficulties by producing teaching equipment themselves.

For the past half year the physics group has made scale models of electric generators and over ten demonstration boards concerning knowledge of wireless and dynamics to satisfy teaching needs initially.

Our school is situated in the rural suburbs of the municipality, and the majority of the students are children of poor and lower-middle peasants. In order to enable them to become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, the extracurricular groups have on the one hand laid emphasis on knowledge closely related to agricultural production, and on the other hand, organized necessary practical activities in the service of agriculture.

The mathematics group, on the basis of the condition of the need for financial accountants by production brigade, after conscientiously giving private tutoring on the use of the abacus, studied specially the subject of "Accounting in Production Brigade." They went deep into the production brigades and invited the production brigade accountants to tell about the struggle between the two lines in accounting work as well as concrete knowledge in financial control and material management, which enabled everybody to understand the significance of grasping financial power well for the proletariat to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They grasped initially such knowledge relating to financial system, setting up of bookkeeping and the method of making entries.

For the sake of supporting agricultural production and learning agricultural technique, the agricultural foundation group has run a small agricultural pesticide plant producing pesticide "920," "5406," "locust-killing bacilli" and bacterial fertilizers.

The electro-welding group, by concerning itself with the worries of the poor and lower-middle peasants has gone many times to the communes and production brigades to look after the tools of production. Last summer, during the busy period of the three autumn tasks, the wheat threshing machine and the winnowing machine of the production brigade broke down. The cadres and commune members were very worried. Upon hearing the news, the electro-welding group belonging to our school rushed immediately to the scene, very quickly repaired the machine and insured the normal progress of summer harvesting.

The manure container of the manure hauling truck of a production brigade in Hsiwuli village developed a leak. The electro-welding group, fearing neither the intense heat nor the stench, repaired that in half a day. The leader of the production brigade, on behalf of the poor and lower-middle peasants, in encouraging us said, "You have succeeded in linking up education with productive labor. You should persevere along this road."

By means of the development of extracurricular group activities, the activism of the students for diligent study has been mobilized and the educational quality has continued to improve. Upon their graduation most of the students of the language group and the art group have become activists in propaganda work in the countryside. Some of the students of the mathematic group have become accountants and workpoint keepers for production brigades while some have been assigned to commune agricultural machine plants or production brigade agricultural machine repairing and fitting teams engaged in preparing graphs.

More than 30 persons from the physics group and over 20 persons from the electro-welding group have also become new technical forces in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. One of the students assigned to a commune agricultural machine repairing and fitting plant is able to handle the work of electro-welding independently, and voluntarily goes to production brigades to carry out repair on various farming tools. The poor and lower-middle peasants said in praise, "We welcome students of this kind."

* * *

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

People in Mainland Cherish Deep Feelings for Compatriots in Taiwan Province on Eve of Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1973)

as the people all over the country are happily celebrating the spring festival, those in the mainland cherish deep feelings for their 16 million compatriots in the province of taiwan.

taiwan province is an inalienable part of china's sacred territory. the compatriots in taiwan are our own flesh and blood. we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation the compatriots in taiwan province will certainly be back to the fold of their socialist motherland where they will live happily together with the rest of the people. but the compatriots in taiwan today are still living in misery.

blood and tears of coal miners

with the approach of the spring festival, sad news has reached the mainland about the tragic death of three miners during a gas explosion in pit number one of the yung ho coal mine in mucha district of taipei on january 14. under the dark rule of the chiang kai-shek clique, explosions frequently occurred in coal mines in taiwan province. there is no guarantee for the safety of miners working in coal pits. according to taiwan press disclosures, in the period of 13 years ending 1968, 2,340 miners were killed in accidents, 6,791 disabled and 179,725 injured. despite the repeated explosions in coal mines, the chiang kai-shek clique turned a deaf ear to the accidents, showing no concern whatsoever for the safety of the miners. in a serious explosion in chi hsing coal mine of keelung on december 1, 1971, 42 miners were killed and five gravely injured. less than a month later, four persons were killed in another explosion in the same mine. the relatives of the victims indignantly denounced the authorities for forcing the miners to work in dangerous zones before the elimination of the danger caused by the first explosion. in the five months from may to september 1972, three explosions took place in hung nei pit of the keelung coal mine.

women workers die of poisoning in electronic plants

workers in factories in taiwan province, like miners, have no guarantee for their safety. cases of death from poisoning among women workers repeatedly happened in electronic plants. in the three months ending september 1972, more than ten women workers got poisoned,

five of them fatally, in the u.s.-owned philco-ford taiwan corporation in tanshui town of taipei county.

all the poisoned workers were young women working on assembly lines. the taiwan press revealed that the deaths resulted from the use of deadly toxic solvents in the factory without safety measures and adequate ventilation. after the first fatal case on july 20, 1972, the workers in the factory repeatedly demanded proper safety measures and improvement of the poor working conditions. but the management turned a deaf ear to their demand. no medical treatment was provided for the poisoned workers, nor compensation given to the family of the victim. when the number of deaths from poisoning reached five in september, the over 500 women workers of the plant could tolerate no longer and walked out in protest. this was how the tragic deaths became known to the public. at that very time, similar cases of poisoning occurred at the japanese-owned san mei electronic corporation and meitzemei electronic company in kao hsiung, south taiwan. this provoked a strong reaction in taiwan and indignation among the broad masses of the people. a taiwan paper remarked, "the lives of workers do not worth a cent in the eyes of both the factory owners and the authorities concerned."

misery of peasants

the peasants in taiwan province are suffering from a ruined agriculture and groaning under exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies on land, house, income, education, contract, "defence" and so on and so forth. in addition, they are also fleeced by tax-collectors, the military and the police. more than 70 per cent of the peasant households are heavily in debt, with an average of 20,812 new taiwan dollars (i.e. over 520 u.s. dollars) per household. a great number of able-bodied men and women have been compelled to leave their native villages to seek a living in the cities.

floods took place frequently in taiwan province. the peasants have paid huge sums year after year for water conservancy only to be stricken by floods in return. the so-called land and water conservancy committee in pingtung county imposed a charge of 1,900 new taiwan dollars upon each hectare of farm land. in some areas, the peasants had to pay heavily for non-existent water conservancy projects. more than 250 peasants in san wan village have protested by refusing to pay for such phantom projects. the peasants in areas irrigated by the shihmen reservoir have paid huge sums of water conservancy fare, but during the typhoon of last august, the authorities of the reservoir completely disregarded the fate of the peasants in the lower reaches and opened the sluice-gates, flooding large tracts of farm land in hsinchuang, wuku hsiang, taishan, luchou,

samchung and other towns or villages of taipei area. the local peasants have indignantly pointed out that the reservoir supplied no water during droughts but let out water and flooded their land during heavy rains. there is no water conservancy, only water disaster, they declared bitterly.

the fate of the compatriots of kaosan nationality is even worse. the chiang kai-shek clique has confined them to "reservations" in the mountains and forests where the land is poor. they live in wretched circumstances and are deprived of medical assistance. many kaosan compatriots in the "reservations" lack food and clothing, barely able to subsist. some of them have been forced to send their children to the plains as mortgaged labourers. many young women have been reduced to prostitutes. there is no end to their miseries. in august 1972, 24 children of kaosan nationality ranging from 7 to 16 years old were found doing heavy labour in taipei city and taipei county. some girls among them were sent to disguised brothels. the children were actually mortgaged for 8,000 new taiwan dollars each at the lowest and 12,000 at the highest. in december 1972, it was discovered that more than 150 children of kaosan nationality in several townships of taitung county had been mortgaged as labourers in some cities and counties in west taiwan. some of them were found missing as soon as they has been sent to factories. nobody knows where they are.

rising unemployment

behind the thin veil of sham "prosperity" in taiwan is the harsh fact of growing unemployment with many people struggling on the brink of starvation. a recent report of a taiwan paper says that in no. 46 of 422nd alley in new nantzu road, kaohsung, "is a man, bed-ridden for a long time and too poor to have medical treatment. his wife, chen chin-niang, is blind. his 7- and 10-year-old sons suffer from diabetes. with an invalid husband and two young sons at her hands and no regular meals, the woman is utterly helpless." the man used to be an odd-jobber and in good health. but he developed heart trouble from overwork and was promptly fired. his eldest son died of acute pneumonia because he could not afford to take him to a doctor. only the thought of his blind wife and young sons kept him from committing suicide.

on the evening of january 10 a baby less than two months old was found in a street in taipei city. by her side was a letter signed by "a heart-broken mother". according to the letter, the baby was left on the street because the mother has many children and has no means to bring up this newly-born.

the above are merely two cases which occurred recently. more and more people in taiwan have become unemployed, and it is very difficult to find work, even as a casual

labourer. in taipei city, one has to spend a whole night standing in line before a "district administration" in order to get a short-term job. but even then, many people failed to find a job after lining up for 24 hours. once, keelung port announced that 1,200 short-term dockers were wanted. in response, more than 4,000 people applied.

taiwan compatriots yearning for compatriots on mainland of motherland.

compatriots in taiwan are also deeply yearning for their compatriots on the mainland of the motherland. they long to know what is taking place on the mainland of the socialist motherland. the "ta kung bao"of panama has reported a statement of an overseas chinese in panama on what he saw and heard during his stopover in taipei. the report said: "one of his impressions is that the compatriots in taiwan are very interested in the new things on the mainland of the motherland and are longing for their home villages. when i told them about the new changes on the mainland, they were both excited and elated and made no effort to hide their enthusiasm."

many compatriots in taiwan listen to the broadcasts from the mainland of the motherland in order to acquaint themselves with the ever-growing new changes on the mainland of the socialist motherland. some were particularly moved when they heard their relatives or friends on the air. during president nixon's visit to china last february, there was a heavy demand for newspapers from hongkong. the compatriots in taiwan read with keen interest the reports carried by the hongkong papers; they learned what was taking place on the mainland of the motherland and were proud of the achievements there. there is a marked increase in the number of nostalgic poems and articles in the taiwan papers and journals. these poems and articles have been given the name of "nativeland literature", and strongly express the yearning of the taiwan compatriots for the mainland of the motherland.

whenever fishermen, sailors and other compatriots from taiwan came across compatriots from the mainland of the motherland, they greeted them cordially and warmly inquired after their compatriots on the mainland of the motherland, showing a keen interest in everything there. some taiwan fishermen greeted their counterparts from the mainland with words of their profession: "smooth sailing and a full load exclamation" a taiwan docker said: "our mainland of the motherland is really wonderful exclamation construction there is fine and people have security in their life." he extended his passionate yearning for the compatriots on the mainland of the motherland and looked forward to the early liberation of taiwan.

the hearts of the compatriots on the mainland of the motherland and in taiwan are linked together. the day will certainly come when the compatriots on the mainland and in taiwan will be happily reunited and celebrate the spring festival together exclamation

SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Chinese Deposit More Money in Bank

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1973)

urban bank deposits in china rose 16 per cent in 1972, compared with 1971. this is the biggest annual increase since new china was founded in 1949, according to statistics from the people's bank.

notable among the provinces and autonomous regions are heilungkiang, liaoning, kirin, kiangsi, kwangsi and inner mongolia, which reported increases of above 20 per cent. nearly a million people opened new savings accounts in peking, shanghai and tientsin last year.

bank savings of rural commune members in 1972 was 18 per cent more than in the previous year, according to preliminary figures.

china's industrial production continued to increase in 1972, and a good agricultural harvest was reaped after overcoming natural adversities. the people's purchasing power in 1972 was 10 per cent higher than in 1971. total retail sales rose steadily and prices remained stable.

wages continued to rise last year while rents and public utility fees stayed low. the workers in general enjoy free medical service. all this enabled people to put more money in the bank.

the changes in kufoszu lane in peking provide an example. all the 37 households there were coolies or junk collectors before liberation. now all the able-bodied have regular jobs and more than 80 per cent of the families have money in the bank.

chinese peasants also have more money to put in the bank because production has risen steadily while agricultural tax has remained unchanged. in distributing its income, the rural people's commune implements chairman mao's instruction on paying attention simultaneously to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. this ensures that the commune members' income rises alongside the increase in the income of the collective. agricultural tax now takes up about six per cent of the total agricultural output as against 12 per cent in 1952. where farm output is affected by natural disasters, the people's communes enjoy reduced tax rates or are exempted completely according to the severity of losses.

state commercial departments in 1972 raised purchase prices for a dozen farm products and cut the prices of some industrial goods needed by the peasants.

commune members' bank deposits have increased markedly in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions which reaped successful crops last year. savings accounts increased from 15 to 30 per cent in chekiang, kwangtung, hupeh, anhwei and shantung provinces. commune members' bank deposits have also increased to varying degrees in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions where the people wrested a good crop last year in the teeth of natural disasters. the chiliying commune in honan province, central china, gathered a successful crop of grain and cotton despite drought, waterlogging and low temperature. over 70 per cent of the households in the commune have bank deposits. back in 1942 when similar natural adversities struck the area, large numbers of peasants went begging and more than 1,400 died of disease and hunger.

in china, people regard it as a way of supporting the country's socialist construction to place their idle money in the bank. an old worker of the peking no. 2 paper mill spoke the minds of chinese working people when he said: "we are now leading a happy life but we should not forget the past. whenever i lie comfortably in my bed my thoughts go back to the old days when i slept on the pavement in winter. when i eat to my fill today i invariably think of the time when hunger made me faint. i love socialism from the bottom of my heart. i put every idle coin in the state bank because i hope it would help build socialism quickly." the old man put some money in the bank every month in the past 17 years and by now his bank deposits have amounted to about 1,000 yuan.

FLOWER BAZAAR

Annual Flower Bazaar in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 5, 1973)

a galaxy of flowers at kwangchow's annual flower bazaar have added to the colour and liveliness of the traditional spring festival.

on sale are 28,000 pots of flower and fruit and four million clusters of pink and golden plum blossoms, chrysanthemums, orchids, herbaceous peonies, roses and other flowers sent in by people's communes on the city's outskirts and neighbouring counties, where many villages have been known for centuries as floricultural centres.

peonies and daffodils from the east china provinces of shantung and fukien and camellias from the southwest china province of yunnan are among the precious flowers brought in for the occasion.

the bazaar is being held in five urban areas as well as the cultural park, yuehhsiu park and the park dedicated to the memory of the martyrs of the 1927 kwangchow uprising.

new year pictures, traditional chinese paintings, calligraphs, vases, art pottery and porcelain, coloured lanterns, scissor cuts, silk flowers, carvings, embroideries, miniature garden landscapes arranged in pots and various traditional musical instruments are on sale at the bazaar.

among the visitors to the flower shows are workers, cadres, teachers, students, sailors just back from ocean voyages, as well as overseas chinese and chinese compatriots from hongkong and macao who have come for a visit.

the festivities were brought to a climax on february 2, the eve of the spring festival, when 50,000 workers, peasants, armymen and residents gathered for an evening party in the kwangchow cultural park on the bank of the pearl river. the nine theatres there put on songs, dances, ballad recitation and singing, acrobatics, puppet shows and other programmes portraying achievements in the socialist motherland and worker-peasant-sodier heroes. skilful sports demonstrations also drew big crowds.

among the holiday-makers were former boat dweller tan tai and her family. in old china her family lived for generations on a sampan in appalling poverty. she said, "in those days, i could not imagine we would be able to enjoy a holiday like this." turning to her son and daughter-in-law she added, "never forget the past exclamation never forget the class enemies who still want to throw us back to the old days exclamation"

SPRING FESTIVAL

Peking Publishes Lunar New Year Pictures

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1973)

lunar new year pictures and posters put out by the peking people's fine arts publishing house for the spring festival are now on sale in town and country throughout china.

most of them are reproductions of outstanding works from the national art exhibition held in peking last year. many pictures, with new designs and bright colours, are drawn in the traditional style of folk art.

"spring comes to yenan", a traditional chinese painting, shows chairman mao joining the poor and lower-middle peasants and their children in celebrating spring festival in yenan. there are "chairman mao's heart is linked with ours" and other pictures showing chairman mao among workers and peasants on his visits to coal mines and people's communes. these pictures reflect the great leader's concern for the masses and the profound love of the worker-peasant-soldier masses for their leader.

the army-civilian relations find expression in some of the pictures, one of which is "the army and people are near kin". a number of the pictures are about children. "in the warmth of the red sun", a picture in folk artistic style, shows village school pupils listening attentively in their classroom to an old poor peasant woman telling them of her past misery in contrast with present happiness. in "busy harvest" three plump children are happily carrying a basket of maize, testifying their love for physical labour.

DOMESTIC MARKET

China's Markets in Cities and Countryside Flourishing

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1973)

urban and rural markets throughout the country are doing a brisk trade during the traditional chinese spring festival.

state purchase of goods last year rose and more goods were in store compared with 1971 as industrial and agricultural production grew. this laid a material basis for the urban and rural market sales.

the markets in the cities and countryside of the east china province of anhwei are stocked with large quantities of manufactured goods and foodstuffs. shop assistants are busily serving customers from early morning to evening. some supply and marketing co-operatives in mountainous areas have sent personnel across mountains to bring holiday goods to remote villages.

the figures for eight cities in the province show that 10,000 more pigs were slaughtered for this spring festival than last year. hothouse vegetables are on sale at some green groceries, in addition to winter varieties.

anhwei province's industry and agriculture have made marked progress during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the province can now produce varieties of goods which used to be sent in from other places. on the eve of the festival, plush, velvet, fine woollen fabrics and dozens of varieties of light industry goods newly produced in the province are attracting customers in many cities and towns.

in hangchow, chekiang province, seven to nine per cent more fresh pork and eggs are on sale at more than 40 markets than in the same 1972 period.

markets on the islands of the choushan fishing grounds in the east china sea are crowded. trading agencies have been added even in out-of-the-way places and on small islands.

sixteen per cent more fresh pork is available for the choushan fishing grounds this spring festival than last year. more eggs, vegetables and other major foodstuffs are on sale than in the same period of last year.

nine thousand varieties of consumer goods are on sale this festival in the western chekiang mountainous area, as against 7,000 varieties last year.

the total quantity of consumer goods provided by the commercial departments in the central china province of hunan is 14.4 per cent more than the same 1972 period.

compared with 1971, the province last year purchased 17.9 more farm and side-line produce. sales of commodities rose 10.5 per cent.

the commercial departments in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region set up many touring stores before the spring festival for the countryside. many stores prolonged their service hours. they also set up stores along main roads and stations which open before

and after business hours. people of minority nationalities can find special goods for them in the stores. thanks to the growth of local industry, the total value of purchases of local products in 1972 was ten per cent higher than in 1971. spun silk, synthetic fabrics, cotton cloth, beer and other goods produced by the autonomous region are selling in the local markets as well as in other provinces.

CANNED FOOD

China Expands Canned Food Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1973)

china turned out nearly twice as much canned food in 1972 as in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. more than 100 new varieties have been added, and quality has improved.

the canned foods include pork, beef, mutton, poultry, marine products, fruit and vegetables. there are traditional chinese dishes such as fried dace with salted beans, a specialty of kwangtung province, yunnan ham, szechwan peppered pickles, and fried anchovy of shanghai and kiangsu.

in making the canned foods, the customs and habits of china's various nationalities are taken into consideration. for instance, special workshops have been set up to make canned beef and mutton for moslems.

apart from supplying the domestic market, china's canned foods are exported to 105 countries and regions.

the few canneries in china before liberation were built in coastal cities, turning out only 340 tons of canned foods in the whole year of 1949.

measures have been taken by the communist party and the people's government to expand the canned food industry in line with the principle of developing large, medium-sized and small factories, with the stress laid on the medium-sized and small ones. while canneries were built or extended in coastal cities, quite a number were constructed in inland areas, most of them medium and small ones.

there are now 100 canneries in china, as against some 50 in 1965. peking, which had not a single cannery before 1949, now turns out 30 times as much canned food a year as the whole country did in 1949.

most of the new canneries have sprung up in areas where the raw materials are available. factories making canned beef and mutton have gone up in inner mongolia, one of the pastoral areas in china. kwangtung and kwangsi, which abound in tropical fruit, have built factories canning longan, pineapples, oranges and tangerines.

the foodstuffs handled by the canneries are carefully examined to ensure quality. people's communes in kwangsi have improved the strains of green beans and field management in order to supply top quality beans to the canning industry. beans of required sizes are used and special skills are adopted to ensure that they remain fresh and green. workers have made technical innovations to reduce the time for processing so that the food can keep their flavour.

food research institutes set up by the state sum up and spread experience in producing canned foods, help canneries make new products and give technical guidance.

INDUSTRY

Shanghai Makes Key Equipment for Small Chemical Plants

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 3, 1973)

shanghai has turned out 300 sets of key equipment over the past three years for 3,000 ton-type synthetic ammonia plants in provinces and autonomous regions throughout the country. the equipment includes 25,000 sets of machinery equipment, motors with a total capacity of several hundred thousand kilowatts, various kinds of instruments and meters as well as high- and middle-pressure valves.

following the general principle for developing the national economy -- taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, more than four hundred factories in this old industrial centre are making equipment for small chemical plants. apart from plants turning out motor and instruments and meters, efforts were also made by a great number of other factories in metallurgical, chemical, textile, light industry,

art and handicrafts and building industries, some factories attached to universities and colleges and small county- and commune-run workshops.

workers in all these factories have overcome difficulties in manpower, material and technique by self-reliance and hard work. the hsinchien machine-building plant made 50 auxiliary carbonizing towers in three months up to the end of last year, thanks to technical innovations by workers. they devised and made a pneumatic machine to do the job of bending 700 tubes for each of the towers, raising efficiency ten-fold. one hardware factory used to make ordinary low-pressure valves. but, by using the equipment they themselves made and learning techniques from other factories, the workers and technicians in the factory were able to turn out high-pressure valves resistant to 320 atmospheres of pressure and trial-produced meters for testing levels of high-pressure liquids.

the factories and enterprises of the shanghai industry and transportation departments keep improving designs and techniques in making equipment for small chemical plants. the designing office under the shanghai municipal chemical industry bureau often sends staff members to make investigations and study in chemical plants and solicit opinions from workers. they have helped small chemical plants raise production capacity, simplify equipment and lower costs and consumption of material.

quite a few factories send skilled workers and technicians to help new small chemical plants, giving the workers lectures and spreading techniques in installation and operation. they specially helped tibet, sinkiang and inner mongolia and other minority nationality autonomous regions in training workers and technicians while enabling workers from these regions to come to study in shanghai.

SPORTS

1973 Spring Festival Round-the-City Race in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1973)

peking's 1973 spring festival round-the-city race took place today, with tienanmen square as the starting and finishing line.

racing against biting wind, more than 3,100 workers, peasants, soldiers, students and other inhabitants finished the course -- 11,000 metres for adults and 5,500 metres for juniors.

spring festival round-the-city race is an annual event in peking since 1956. the number of participants in today's race, all men's events, was eighty percent more than last year.

the huge tienanmen square in the heart of the city was in a festive mood this morning, with red flags fluttering in the bright sunshine. nearly a hundred thousand spectators gathered along the route and cheered the long distance runners.

leading the 11,000-metre race was defending champion wang fu-hsing, who clocked 35 minutes 34 seconds. he is a worker of the railway carriage maintenance depot of the fengtai railway administration.

close behind him was chang fang-lu, a young worker of the peking electronic tube factory, who finished 36 minutes 17 seconds. chang fang-lu took to long-distance running while studying in middle school. he finished first in the men's 3,000-m and 1,500-m races in peking's 1972 track and field meet and has since been training hard for greater speed.

first place in the junior 5,500-metre run went to shen yu-le, a third-year student of the tunghsien county no. 3 middle school, who finished the distance in 16 minutes 37 seconds.

a team of 53 students from the peking no. 43 middle school drew particular attention. the youngest team member is 14 of age. all of them reached the terminal and some achieved good results. large numbers of students of the school have been training for long distance running, in the heat of summer or the dead of winter. the school held a dozen contests of 10,000-metre race last year.

the oldest participant in today's race was printing worker ting sung-sen. he has persisted in long-distance running on his way to work every morning since 1964. this has kept him in perfect health at the age of 64.

this year's round-the-city race was jointly sponsored by 14 organizations, including the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, the peking municipal bureau of education, the physical culture and sports commission and peking press circles.

the number of peking's long-distance runners has been increasing under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in physical culture and sports. more than 9,800 people took part in the long-distance or cross-country races sponsored by the districts, counties and universities and colleges of the capital around new year's day.

FOLK SINGER

Chinese Peasant Folk Singer

(NCNA-English Hofei, Feb. 4, 1973)

bringing folk songs to the attention of wider audiences than the peasants from which she springs is part of the work of 37-year-old yin kuang-lan.

one of her folk songs, "chairman mao sends me to teach in university", is so popular in her province that the anhwei provincial art troupe is making a chorus adaptation for wide presentation. the song is based on yin kuang-lan's having been invited during the cultural revolution to teach part-time in the department of chinese language and literature of anhwei university.

the anhwei people's publishing house has issued a collection of 70 of her more than 200 songs. the collection -- "i sing aloud for the red sun" has its title printed in kuo mo-jo's handwriting. the noted poet also wrote yin kuang-lan a warm letter of congratulation.

yin kuang-lan's lyrics are rich in metaphor and close to the life of the people. they reflect the peasants' love for socialism, and their proletarian feelings for the party and chairman mao. the peasants speak of her songs as "carrying the sweet smell of the fields". yin kuang-lan herself says: "the real authors of these songs are the poor and lower-middle peasants. it is they who create what i sing about".

her childhood was one of misery. her parents were forced by dire poverty to give her away as a child bride when she was a 15-day-old baby.

nurtured in the local musical tradition of feitung county, which is noted for its folk songs, yin kuang-lan began singing at an early age, telling the sorrows and yearnings of the exploited peasants. her village was liberated when she was 14. the joy of emancipation and later the enthusiasm for the socialist changes in the countryside instilled her songs with new emotions and strength. as she was illiterate, she was sent to school soon after liberation.

she has since taken an active part in amateur art performances in her village as well as in productive labour.

as a folk song singer, she carries out chairman mao's teaching in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. she always sings her new songs first to local commune members and makes improvement based on their suggestions. during the cultural revolution, she wrote for local newspapers and for the wall-newspapers in her village. she printed some of her songs in leaflets to spread among the peasants in praise of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

to help her develop her creative talent, the party has sent her to study marxist theories in literature and art, attend conferences on literary creations, visit other places, and get to know advanced workers and peasants in many parts of the country. these have broadened her ideological understanding and increased her creative work.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao and Keng Piao Hold Talks with Comrade E.F. Hill

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1973)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon held talks with comrade e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist).

the talks proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere.

this evening, comrades chou en-lai, chang chun-chiao and keng piao gave a banquet in honour of comrade e.f. hill.

present on these occasions were comrades feng hsuan, li hsiao-pai, mao pao-chung, cheng chi-hung, chou erh-liu, shen jo-yun, lao yuan-hui and yao shih-ken.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Government Delegation Stops Over in Kwangchow on Way Home from Korea

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 4, 1973)

the chilean government delegation led by clodomiro almeyda medina, minister of foreign affairs, left kwangchow by train today on its way home via shumchun. it arrived here from pyongyang by special plane yesterday evening after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the chilean delegation was seen off at the railway station by yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned. armando uribe arce, chilean ambassador to china, was present.

foreign minister clodomiro almeyda medina and other chilean friends were guests of honour at a banquet given by yung wen-tao yesterday evening.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

General Manager of Czechoslovak Trade Bank Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1973)

timotej dubrovay, general manager of the czechoslovak trade bank, and vladislav bejcek, manager of the foreign contracts department of the czechoslovak trade bank, left here by air today after a visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by chiao pei-hsin, general manager, and wang yu-cheng, deputy general manager, of the bank of china.

czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka was also present.

during their stay in china, timotej dubrovay and his party visited peking, shanghai and hangchow.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Ambassador Extends Sympathy to Icelandic People Afflicted by Volcano Eruptions

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1973)

chen tung, chinese ambassador to iceland, yesterday afternoon met bjoern tryggvason, president of the icelandic red cross society, and handed him rmb 150,000 yuans as a donation from the chinese red cross society to its icelandic counterpart to help relieve the people afflicted by the recent volcano eruptions on heimaey of iceland, according to a report from reykjavik. ambassador chen tung also expressed to him the deep sympathy of the chinese people for the afflicted icelandic people.

bjoern tryggvason thanked the chinese people and the chinese red cross society for their contributions and concern.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Central Committee of Japanese Communist Youth League Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1973)

the delegation of the central committee of the japanese communist youth league led by hajime takeshita concluded its visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ou tang-liang and chu liang, leading members of chinese organizations concerned, and representatives of peking youth.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited peking university and a unit of the chinese people's liberation army as well as scenic spots and places of historical interest. it also held discussions with organizations concerned, and told cadres of the chinese communist youth league and young students in peking about the struggles waged by the japanese communist youth league and the japanese youth.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Marks 24th Anniversary of Founding of Malayan National Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1973)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast an editorial on february 1, warmly celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the malayan national liberation army.

"the malayan national liberation army was born amidst the raging flames of the national liberation war against british colonialism," the editorial said. "in the past 24 years, it has gone through serious tests and tempering

and has traversed an arduous and tortuous militant road. it has grown in strength after repeatedly defeating the enemy's 'encirclement and suppression' campaigns."

the editorial pointed out, "a firm mass foundation and close army-people relations have enabled our army to overcome difficulties and advance victoriously."

it said, "the present situation at home and abroad is excellent. internationally, it has become an irresistible historical trend that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. the viet nam cease-fire agreement which u.s. imperialism was compelled to sign is an ignominious defeat for its policy of war and aggression and a tremendous victory for the vietnamese people and the people of the world. the struggle of the peoples against imperialist and social-imperialist intervention and aggression is surging vigorously."

the editorial said in conclusion, "as we warmly celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of our army, we should be clearly aware of the excellent situation and launch vigorous offensives to wipe out more enemy troops. we should maintain close ties with the masses, strengthen the unity between the army and the people, carry out propaganda among the masses, organize them and arm them, and strive for the further development of the people's war exclamation"

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese State Council Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1973)

the nepalese state council delegation led by ranganath sharma, chairman of the standing committee of the state council, left here by plane this morning for a visit to southern china in the company of pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman, and lo shu-chang, member, of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of

the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

also present were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife and diplomatic officials of the nepalese embassy in peking.

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea here, was present.

Nepalese State Council Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 5, 1973)

the nepalese state council delegation led by ranganath sharma, chairman of the standing committee of the state council, left here for kwangchow by plane today after winding up its visit to shanghai. it was accompanied by pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the delegation arrived here from peking on february 3, and was honoured at a banquet in the evening by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and development of the friendship and friendly cooperation between the chinese and nepalese peoples.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished nepalese guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a people's commune, and were accorded welcome by local people.

upon their arrival in and departure from shanghai, they were welcomed and sent off at the airport by wang shao-yung and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrades Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duy Trinh Leave Peking for Home, Seen Off by Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1973)

le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the d.r.v.n. government, and other comrades on the vietnamese delegation left here for home by special plane this morning.

d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen left for hanoi by the same plane.

present at the airport to give the vietnamese comrades-in-arms a warm send-off were: chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of departments concerned shen chien, lu wei-chao, liang feng, hsiao huang and kao chien-chung.

also present were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national, liberation, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

on hand were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy here; nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and other officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy here; ambassador of the soviet union to china v.s. tolstikov; and charge d'affaires a.i. of the polish embassy here m. wentel.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Delegation of Tanzanian Ministry of Defense and National Service Leaves Kwangchow for Wuhan

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 3, 1973)

the delegation of the tanzanian ministry of defence and national service led by minister e.m. sokoine concluded a visit here and left for wuhan by special plane this morning in the company of peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura, who had accompanied the delegation to kwangchow, left by the same plane.

the tanzanian delegation arrived in kwangchow by special plane on january 31 from shanghai, and was honoured at a banquet given that evening by jen szu-chung, leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

upon their arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the distinguished tanzanian guests were welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading members of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the revolutionary committee of kwangtung province jen szu-chung, wu chun-jen, liu tien-fu, liu hsing-lung, li wei-ying, tien yang-chuan and teng hsiu-fang.

during their stay in kwangchow, the tanzanian guests watched a demonstration of military skills by p.l.a. men and people's commune militiamen, attended acrobatic, song and dance performances and did sight-seeing. they were warmly welcomed by p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen and the masses.

Delegation of Tanzanian Ministry of Defense and National Service Leaves Wuhan for Peking

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Feb. 5, 1973)

the delegation of the ministry of defence and national service of tanzania led by minister e.m. sokoine wound up its friendly visit to the central china city of wuhan and left for peking by special plane today in the company of peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and military attache of the tanzanian embassy in peking major t.a.m.

simba, who have accompanied the delegation to wuhan, left here by the same plane.

the tanzanian delegation was seen off at the airport by wang liu-sheng, first political commissar, and li hua-min, deputy commander, of the p.l.a. wuhan units; pan chen-wu, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee; and wang ke-wen, chairman of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee.

the distinguished tanzanian guests arrived here on february 3. wang liu-sheng gave a banquet that evening to welcome the delegation. hosts and guests toasted the constant consolidation and growth of the friendship between the peoples and armies of china and tanzania.

while in wuhan, the delegation visited the wuhan iron and steel company, a sewing machines factory and the yangtze river bridge, and watched a theatrical performance presented by little red soldiers.

CHINA AND US

ANNOUNCEMENT

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1973)

in accordance with the people's republic of china -- united states joint communique of february 1972, dr. henry kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, will visit the people's republic of china from february 15 to 19, 1973, for concrete consultations with chinese leaders to further the normalization of relations between the people's republic of china and the united states and continue to exchange views on issues of common interest.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 21, 1973 No. 5318

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

Fully Rouse the Masses, Grasp Successfully Work of Education of Youths and Children

by

CCP Fushun Municipal Committee, Liaoning Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 31, 1973)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, "To insure that our Party and State will not change color, we need not only a correct line and policy, but also to foster and bring up millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat," we rouse the masses to set up a "three-combination" educational network involving the school, society, and the family, insist on educating youths and children with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and actively guide them to withstand gale- and rain-storms and see the world in the three major revolutionary movements, ceaselessly raising the consciousness of the broad masses of youths and children in class struggle and line struggle. A new generation is growing up with vigor.

Raise Knowledge To Higher Level, Make the Organization Healthy

"The world is yours as well as ours, but in the final analysis it is yours. You young people, filled with youthful vigor, are in the ascendant like the sun at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. Our hope is pinned on you." The proletariat pins its future and hope on the younger generation, painstakingly fostering and bringing up millions of successors to the revolutionary cause.

On the other hand, the bourgeoisie, to attain their object of restoring capitalism, are vying with us for the possession of youths and children by all ignoble and dirty means.

With the deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, facts of class struggle in society have enabled us to realize more profoundly than ever the necessity of grasping well the ideological revolution in the domains of the superstructure and the work of fostering successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Only by fostering and bringing up the next generation in proletarian ideology, so there may be successors to the great revolutionary cause of the proletariat, can we insure the increasing consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. "in a certain sense it may be said that the task of truly building a communist society will have to be borne by young people." (Lenin: "The Tasks of the Youth League") Thus it will not do to tightly grasp the work on youths and children. This is not a question of knowledge or method, but an important question of principle.

In order to grasp effectively, tightly and well the work of education of youths and children, "three-combination" educational leadership organizations are formed from top to bottom in Fushun municipality. Full-time personnel are assigned to the city, the ch'ü and communes to take charge of this work. The principal responsible comrade of the municipal Party committee personally goes to the schools and streets to conduct investigation and study, single out models, and sum up experience.

In the past three years we held large-scale experience-exchange meetings and on-the-spot meetings on youth and children education work on six occasions in the municipality, and set up 17 advanced collectives and individual types of youth education.

Early last year, in view of the lack of experience of some areas in the development of "three-combination" educational networks, we organized some personnel and sent them to settle and work at selected spots in Hsin-tun commune. After more than three months' investigation, typical experience in this commune was summed up. Then a mobile reporting team was organized and, headed by a vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, introduced the experience to the whole municipality, enabling the work of education of youths and children was generally developed throughout the city.

Mobilize the Masses, Rely on the Masses

When we began to take up the work of educating youths and children, we thought that since most of them were students, all we needed to do was to grasp the schools and let the schools do the work on the students. After some grasping, however, no marked result was produced.

What was the reason? Then we received enlightenment from the example of the 19th Middle School of Fushun. The school did not secure the cooperation of society and the families, but relied on the masses, and mobilized forces from all sides, including the neighborhood, factories, mines, and families, to do educational work on the youths and children, obtaining very good results.

This instance deepened our understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching that "all departments must assume responsibility for ideological and political

work" on youths and children. We realized that since the growth of youths and children was closely related to all sectors of society, it was necessary to mobilize the masses widely and closely coordinate the efforts of the school, society and the family, in order to carry out the work of fostering and educating youths and children well.

On the basis of this realization, we organized cadres on all fronts and the masses for a study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. By means of newspapers, the radio station, broadcast stations, and mass meetings, propaganda teams went deep into factories, streets, workers' residential areas and places of entertainment to carry out extensive propaganda, freely discussing the great significance of the work of educating youths and children to the fostering of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that all might regard the work of educating youths and children of the proletariat, so that all might regard the work of educating youths and children as their own duty. An out-of-school tutorial force, of which workers and retired veteran workers formed the mainstay, was organized in the whole municipality.

The open-cut mine east of Fushun is a small mine employing only a little over 1,000 workers, yet more than 400 outstanding workers and cadres from the mine participate in the out-of-school tutoring work during their spare time. About 70 percent of the personnel of the electrical section of the mine act as out-of-school tutors to youths and children. Due to our effort at rousing the masses, a situation has risen in the city in which all sectors grasp education on youths and children and every one shows concern over the growth of youths and children.

Teach Properly the Main Subject of Class Struggle

"Young people should place in the primary position a firm, correct political orientation." "Class struggle is a main subject for you." This brilliant idea of Chairman Mao points out for us the correct orientation of carrying out properly the "three-combination" education work on youths and children. Firm upholding of the education in the Party's basic line and proper teaching of the main subject of class struggle is the central problem of our education of youths and children.

In teaching youths and children to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, we first of all take care to guide youths and children toward study of the books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the history of the two-line struggle in the Party, and toward intensive criticism of "the theory of human nature" and "theory of dying out of class struggle" of the landlord-bourgeoisie, so as to enable youths and children to master the method of class analysis and consciously resist corruption from bourgeois ideas.

Making full use of the favorable conditions in the mining area, we also regularly invite old workers and old poor peasants, who have suffered bitterly and have deep hatred for the old society, to recollect past bitterness and

think of the present sweetness together with the youths and children, and organize them for visits to the class education hall, so that they may learn to hate the old society bitterly and love the new society fervently.

In view of the inability of some of the youths and children to deal correctly with the problem of their ideals and future, we give them education in the basic views of historical materialism, to enable them to see clearly the inevitable trends of historical development of human society and inducing them to establish consciously far-sighted revolutionary ideals and fight for communism all their life.

We take care to organize youths and children for participation in the three major revolutionary movements, so that through living facts of class struggle in society they may further heighten their ability to discriminate between right and wrong. In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, many schools organized students and sent them to factories, rural villages, streets, and stores to learn from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and hold criticism meetings together with the broad masses, so that the broad masses of youths and children may further realize the essential nature of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i.

Chairman Mao calls upon us to "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng." Fushun is a place where Comrade Lei Feng fought in his life. His splendid image of resolutely implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line exerts great influence on youths and children and gives them deep education.

Making use of this favorable condition, we regularly ask former comrades-in-arms of Lei Feng and students whom he tutored in his life to tell the youths and children the heroic deeds of Lei Feng. Some of the youths and children are preoccupied with good food and good clothes for themselves, and lack the fine style of fighting amid hardship. In view of this, we organize them for visits to the Lei Feng Memorial Hall, to see the savings box, the economy box, and the needle and thread kit which martyr Lei Feng left as momentos of his courageous struggle amid hardship during his lifetime, thus inspiring the broad masses of youths and children to walk the road of Lei Feng's development of their own accord.

For the sake of implementing totally Chairman Mao's guideline, "Those who receive education may develop morally, intellectually and physically, and become cultured laborers with socialist consciousness," we pay attention, while organizing the activities of the youths and children, to the political character of the content of these activities as well as to their diverse forms. We have established throughout the city more than 5,000 points for out-of-school activities, formed more than 500 spare-time literary and art propaganda teams, organized more than 2,000 red library points, and trained more than 2,100 story tellers. In accordance with the guideline of self-reliance and making do with expedients, we have urged the masses to set up many home-made ping-pong tables, basketball goals, horizontal bars, parallel bars, etc. Music classes and art classes are opened in some clubs. The Municipal Physical Culture Committee has set up a spare-time school of physical

culture for training cadres for recreational and sports activities of youths and children. Public libraries and cinema houses have adopted positive measures to cater to the needs of youths and children.

Insist on Making Positive Education the Mainstay

How to evaluate and treat our younger generation is an important problem. Chairman Mao points out: "Young people constitute part of the most active and most alive force of the social forces as a whole. They are most willing to learn and have the least conservative ideas. This is true particularly in the socialist era." Only by firmly upholding this correct view will it be possible to consistently make positive education the mainstay in the work of education of youths and children.

Under the close concern of the Party and Chairman Mao and nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of youths and children have youthful vigor and grow up in good health. Through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution and education by the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work movement in particular, their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle has been rising constantly. This is the mainstream and essential character.

A small number of youths and children are infected by some bourgeois ideas and have this or that problem. This is an inevitable reflection of class struggle and we should not attach too much importance to such things. If we do not see clearly the mainstream and essential character of youths and children, we shall be unable to implement successfully Chairman Mao's directive on the fostering of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution or firmly uphold positive education.

In schools, streets and factories, we regularly organize all for discussion of how the healthy growth of youths and children should be regarded and dealt with and draw a line of distinction between the essence and the phenomenon and betweenthe mainstream and its tributaries. Meanwhile, we propagandize and publicly commend the advanced characters and advanced deeds which have appeared among youths and children, so the broad masses of cadres and the masses may increase their confidence in successfully carrying out work of education on youths and children and place emphasis of the work on the ideological education of the broad masses of youths and children.

With regard to the small number of youths and children contaminated by bourgeois ideas, we also firmly adhere to the "one dividing into two" view, see in their essential character their positive factors, overcome the negative factors with the positive factors, and turn the negative factors into positive ones.

Influenced in the past by the "theory that it is futile to go to school," one of the students of No. 5 Middle School of Fushun was contaminated with undesirable habits. Because positive education was not insisted upon at first, this student had the idea that "a broken jar would not mind being broken again." Later, through all-round analysis of the student, we realized that he had contracted the undesirable habits mainly because he lacked the ability to resist corruption by bourgeois ideas. Accordingly, we persevered in doing in-depth and careful ideological and political work on him. After numerous visits to his home and almost a hundred heart-to-heart talks with him, the student began to change. He persevered in studying Chairman Mao's writings, earnestly took notes of his study, voluntarily mended desks and stools for the classes, and joined the Communist Youth League. Recently he took the lead in going to mountain areas and rural villages to walk the road of integration with workers and peasants.

Facts prove that the small number of youths and children corrupted by bourgeois ideas can change for the better under the "three-combination" education of the school, society, and the family.

* * *

How We Educate Students in Revolutionary Ideals

by

Party Branch of P'eikuang Middle School,
Shanghai Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 5, 1973)

Youths are in a period of intellectual and physical growth and a period when their world outlook is gradually formed. Our socialist school should, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, educate the youths and students in ideology and political line and educate them in revolutionary ideals, so that they may establish far-reaching revolutionary ideals when they are still young, and will become successors to the cause of revolution of the proletariat.

(1)

The campus of our school was formerly "Laocha Police Station," a position set up in Shanghai by the imperialists for oppressing the Chinese people. The infamous "May 30" massacre took place in front of the school campus. Before the liberation, the Kuomintang reactionaries detained large numbers of revolutionary devotees here, turning this place into a devil's den for persecuting and slaughtering revolutionary people. After the liberation, the Party and the people's government turned this place into a school for training successors to the cause of revolution of the proletariat.

The school campus bears witness to history. Besides inviting some old workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who suffered bitterly in the past to give class education to the students by recounting past sufferings and thinking about the present happy life, we also make use of the sites of our school to give the students class education and education in revolutionary traditions. When new students enter our school, we tell them the revolutionary deeds about the "May 30" movement. We often organize the students to visit the dark dungeon in the school which was used to detain the revolutionary comrades and the laboring people and which is still kept as it was in the past, and ask some old workers who took part in the "May 30" movement to tell stories about their struggles in the past. We also organize the teachers and students to investigate the history of the "May 30" movement and to compile some teaching materials on its history.

Recounting the conditions under which the martyrs lived and comparing them with the present conditions, the students arouse their implacable hatred against the old society and their boundless love for the new society and see clearly the heavy duty which time has assigned to the young people. They say: "In the past, the revolutionary forerunners fought bravely in this dark dungeon against the enemy. Today, in this bright classroom, we should study diligently for the sake of the Chinese revolution and world revolution."

One of the students was influenced by the "theory that going to school is useless." He was used to being free and careless and often quarreled and fought with other students. Later, the school organized him to hear stories about the old school building and to visit the dark dungeon under it, making him recall the big scar on his father's leg as a result of his being beaten by the landlord in the old society. At a meeting held in his class, he stood up to talk about the tearful history of his family. He came to understand that the classroom where he was now learning was formerly a room where the reactionaries beat and tortured the revolutionary martyrs, and the stairs which he went up and down had been stained with their blood.

Looking at the past and thinking about the conditions of today, he felt very deep pain and expressed his will to change his undesirable habits, to take solid action to carry out the martyrs' last will, to establish the far-reaching ideal of making contributions toward the Chinese revolution and world revolution, and to prove himself a good student who would develop morally, intellectually and physically. His teacher approved of his determination to make progress and, in the light of the fact that he could do some wood work, organized him to participate in activities of serving the people. After the school, he often stayed behind on his own initiative to repair desks and benches. At the end of last term, he had the honor of being admitted into the Red Guard organization. He is now a cadre of the Red Guards.

(2)

Our school is situated in a busy section of Nanking Road. Taking advantage of this condition, we make the students brave the storm and face the world in the big classroom of society, and let them temper their revolutionary will and establish a far-reaching ideal in course of class struggle.

The "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" came from the smoke-covered battlefield to do sentry duty in Nanking Road, where it resisted corruption, guarded against evil influence and consciously and perseveringly continued the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We often organize the teachers and students to learn from the moving deeds of the Good 8th Company, and ask the students the question "We are all in Nanking Road, but why are we different from the 8th Company ideologically?" and urge them to make comparison and think about the problem. Many of the students have found the shortcomings in their thinking after comparing their deeds with the advanced deeds of the Good 8th Company, and are determined to remold their world outlook conscientiously and to prove themselves successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. We also organize the students to stand guard and do sentry duty in Nanking Road and to maintain revolutionary order in cooperation with the traffic police and the Shanghai militia, so as to check the bourgeois evil wind. With the support and cooperation of the cadres of the street and alley committees, we also organize them to analyze the condition of class struggle in the alleys in the vicinity of Nanking Road and to participate in the rating and supervision of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists who have not yet been remolded successfully.

One day, some students were doing sentry duty in Nanking Road when suddenly came a downpour of rain. The pedestrians told the students to take shelter from the rain. The students replied: "We want to hold our positions as the comrades of the Good 8th Company of Nanking Road has done, and to train ourselves in rainstorm!"

We also spur the students on by telling them the deeds of such heroes as Lei Feng, Wang Chieh and Chin Hsun-hua, and teach them to strive to do good deeds for the people.

Upon learning that Hsinghuo Day-and-Night Service Store has to supply pastries to the poor and lower-middle peasants who deliver vegetables to the city late at night, the students take up this task on their own initiative. They persevere in sending pastries to the poor and lower-middle peasants every day in all kinds of weather, and they never discontinue service for even a single day. They are commended by the commercial workers. Many of the students periodically take part in the cleaning campaign under way in the alleys, so as to cultivate the habit of doing labor. Last year, the work of recovery of scrap iron was carried out all over the municipality. The students of this school recovered more than 15,000 kilograms of scrap iron for the state.

Through these practical activities, the students have raised their ideological level step by step. They often say this loudly: "We are willing to serve as a small nail in a 10,000-li long railway, to protect the rails of revolution and to usher in the speedy train of the age!"

(3)

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work." Teaching is the work which the school devotes most of its time to do, and the principal task for the students in school is to study. Education of the students in the revolutionary ideal must be linked with the activities of teaching. On the one hand, the students may look far into the future and establish a noble revolutionary ambition; on the other hand,they should be taught to work in a down-to-earth manner and to study diligently.

We repeatedly organize the students to discuss the question "Why do we study?" In the discussion, the students show ideological problems of different kinds. Some say: "We are all the same whether we study or not!" Others say: "It does not matter even if we are not so good culturally, so long as we do not lag behind ideologically." And so on. In view of these ideas, we carry out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and establish a group of advanced models who study diligently for the revolution. In this way, the broad masses of students gradually acquire correct understanding of the relations between politics and vocational work and closely link the realization of the far-reaching revolutionary ideal of communism with their current studies. They say: "We learn every lesson and do every exercise for the purpose of making preparations for the realization of communism in the future."

The far-reaching revolutionary ideal arouses the students' enthusiasm for diligent study. One of the students usually was particular about food and clothing and did not study hard. He scored poor results in study. The teacher found, through an analysis, the main reason why he did not study diligently was that he had been influenced by bourgeois ideas and lacked a far-reaching revolutionary ideal. Hitting the nail on the head, the teacher asked him a very serious question: "What heavy responsibilities are the young people of our generation shouldering?" Immediately after that, he told this student stories about the Chinese technicians who were helping to build a railway in Tanzania, about the Chinese medical workers applying their medical skills in treating the Palestinian people for their diseases. This touched the student, making him think about the future of the great motherland and Chairman Mao's teaching: "The world belongs to you. China's future belongs to you." He felt fully confident of himself and made up his mind to study diligently. In this term, he has not only learned his foreign language well but also attained a relatively good level in his other subjects of study.

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CULTURAL ACTIVITY

At the Cultural Activity Centers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 5, 1973)

To strengthen education for teen-agers and children, the Party committee of Peiyuanmen commune of Lienhu ch'ü in Sian municipality has since the year before last set up outside-school cultural activity centers in the commune headquarters and in various neighborhood committees. After school every day and on holidays the students come to these centers to read and study, carry out literary and art activities, participate in public labor and pass their time happily.

The following are a few incidents which took place in the cultural activity centers:

A Little Tutor

Early in the morning, a mild wind was blowing. Broadcast music for physical exercise was heard in the spacious courtyard of house No. 65 of Tap'i Compound. A little girl was leading eight children of about ten years old to do physical exercise to the music. Her name was Ch'en Hsiu-li. Just over ten years of age this year, she was leader of this outside-school group.

After doing physical exercise to the music, she said: "We shall do some arithmetic exercises today. Do you agree?" "Yes!" The little friends immediately took out their arithmetic exercise books and conscientiously did the exercises. In the class, Ch'en Hsiu-li was good in all subjects of study and was a cadre of the Little Red Soldiers. She not only studied diligently but also helped her classmates. After working out a problem, she raised her head and saw that Ma Shu-chen, who usually was fond of playing, kept scratching her head. She quietly came to her side and asked what was her problem. Ma Shu-chen replied that she did not know how to work out a problem of division. She took a small bench, sat beside her and taught her patiently until she learned how to work out the problem.

Children Get United

Loud singing is heard from the cultural activity center of the neighborhood committee of Peikuangchi street. A group of children are happily rehearsing a literary and art performance.

Tai Hsiu-ying, responsible person of this activity center, suddenly discovered that the children were divided into two groups. A few of them crowded together while the others protruded their lips in displeasure. She told herself that there must be a contradiction among them. She decided to stop the rehearsal and asked them to sit down. She explained to them the reason why "Children must be united and learned to be new masters of new China," and taught them to unite together and observe discipline. She said: "In a factory, the worker uncles do their work one step after another. They have a common aim in mind, that is, they work for the socialist revolution of the

motherland and for world revolution. The peasant uncles do farming in the countryside. One plot of field is linked with another. They have a common desire, that is, to reap more grain for building socialism. The PLA uncles defend the borders. One sentry post is linked up with another. In learning from the workers, peasants and soldiers, we must get united and work for the revolution...." After hearing this, the children were filled with enthusiasm. The few of them who started the quarrel lowered their heads in shame. At that moment, one of them who was 12 or 13 years old stood up and said that they would correct their mistake and strengthen unity.

The children taught one another and began rehearsing the theatrical numbers again.

Begin During Childhood To Learn To Serve the People

In the cultural activity centers, there are wood-work groups, scientific and technical groups, literary and art groups, and there also are "little assistants' film-show groups." Whenever the activity centers open, these service groups become active, some making tools, some teaching singing and dancing, some keeping the place in order, some operating the magic lantern and attending to the television set.... They have a common wish: Begin to learn to serve the people while still young.

One evening, the "little assistants' film-show group" staged a television show named "Flower Girl." Before the show began, they put rows of benches in good order for the little spectators. It was about time for the show to begin and they inspected the television set once again. Suddenly the set went off. After careful inspection, they discovered that the plug was out of order and needed to be replaced. But there was no spare plug available. What could be done?!

"Don't worry! I have one at home. I'll go home and get it!" Before finishing saying so, the boy had gone flying out of the activity center. He was Wang Chin-ch'eng, leader of the "little assistants' film-show group." In a moment, Little Wang came running back, his face covered with big drops of sweat. He and the companions worked at once to put on the new plug. In warm applause, the television show started on time. All praised Little Wang. Little Wang said: "I have done nothing. I am still far behind Uncle Chang Szu-te."

When the film-show group was established, the members did not know how to operate the projector. Little Wang and other comrades like Liu Te-hsuan and Wang Sheng-hsing repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant article "Serve the People." Following the example of Uncle Chang Szu-te, they did their utmost to serve the people "wholly" and completely. They humbly learned things from the workers and delved into the skills of operating the projector. To add to the content of the film show, they made slides by their own effort. The good thinking of these little servants won warm praises from the broad masses.

Take Solid Action To Learn from Heroes

In Peiyuanmen area, there can often be seen groups of teen-agers and children taking with them basins and pouring water onto the trees on both sides of the streets, or helping the old family dependents of the armymen in doing household work. In the activity center, a group of teen-agers and children enthusiastically fetched sets of chess for the little friends, distributed picture books to them and staged a film-slide show for them.... The activity center became a place for training communist new men.

Nine-year-old Little Ma picked up a 5-yuan note from the sidewalk in a street. He came running to the activity center, panting for breath. "Auntie, I give you this!" Writing a receipt, the caretaker looked at this little friend,thinking: "Yes, Little Ma has changed."

In the past, Little Ma wandered about in streets and often quarreled with his friends over card games, slings and other playthings. After joining the activity center, he read many picture books about the heroic models and learned to sing many revolutionary songs. In particular, after hearing a tutor tell a story about the PLA uncles of the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" in strictly observing the three main rules of discipline and eight points of attention, he came gradually to understand that, to be a good successors to the revolution, he must start during childhood to learn from the heroes and from the PLA uncles. After that, whenever he is free, Little Ma would work for the activity center. All said: "Little Ma has changed."

- Propaganda Group under the Political Work Group of Lienhua Ch'ü, Sian Municipality

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Han Cadres in Shach'e Hsien, Sinkiang, Actively Learn Uighur and Strive To Serve the Minority Nationalities in the Frontier Region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 7, 1973)

CCP committee of Shach'e hsien, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, organizes Han cadres to study the Uighur language so as to strengthen the link with the Uighur people.

Shach'e hsien is an area inhabited mainly by Uighurs. After the liberation, some Han cadres came here to work with local cadres so as to serve the Uighur people. Although many of them have learned Uighur, there are still some Han cadres who do not have a working knowledge of the language and have to rely on interpreters in doing their work. In order to build up the frontier region better and to serve the minority nationalities in the frontier region, the CCP Shach'e hsien committee actively organizes Han cadres to learn Uighur. In addition to promoting the principle of "use in practice as one learns," it has established necessary study systems, held training classes and compiled study materials to create necessary conditions for the Han cadres to learn Uighur.

To push this study forward, the hsien Party committee holds periodic on-the-spot meetings to exchange experience and extol cadres who have made good achievements in study. All Han cadres and workers in the highway maintenance section could understand Uighur. Thirty-two percent of them could express themselves fluently in Uighur and 68 percent of them could express themselves very well in that language. Thus the hsien Party committee convened an on-the-spot meeting at the highway maintenance section to introduce its experience, which further promoted the development of this study activity.

In the course of learning the language of the minority nationality, leading members of Shach'e hsien Party committee set examples for the cadres and took the lead to learn. Now Lin Yung-te, a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee, could already discuss his work with local Uighur cadres, but he was still not satisfied with his achievements and was still continuing to learn the Uighur language. All leading members of the hsien Party committee practiced the spirit of willing to become students, imposed strict requirements on themselves and studied assiduously.

At the beginning teachers in the training classes felt embarrassed to ask the leading cadres questions or examine their studies. Thus the hsien Party committee encouraged the teachers to impose strict requirements on the leading cadres.

With leading cadres taking the lead, the initiative of the Han cadres in the hsien for learning Uighur becomes greater and greater. Some of them even buy Uighur editions of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works and combine the study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with the study of the Uighur language.

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Outside Cadres in Nuchiang Lisu Nationality Autonomous Chou, Yunnan Province, Seriously Learn the Languages of the Local Minority Nationalities

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 7, 1973)

CCP organizations at various levels in Nuchiang Lisu Nationality Autonomous Chou, Yunnan Province, and the revolutionary committee of the autonomous chou teach outside cadres to learn the languages of local minority nationalities seriously. This brings them closer to the people of the local minority nationalities and strengthens national unity. Up to the present moment, more than 70 percent of the outside cadres in leading positions at various levels in this chou above that of the commune are capable of using the Lisu, Nu and Tulung languages quite fluently.

Nuchiang Lisu Nationality Autonomous Chou, which is located in the southwestern border of the motherland, is a multi-national area where Lisu, Nu and Tulung nationalities are the principal inhabitants. After the liberation, the Party and Chairman Mao showed great concern over the development of nationality areas along the border. As a result, a number of cadres of the Han and other fraternal nationalities were sent to this autonomous chou to take part in building socialism. These outside cadres unite closely with the people of the local nationalities and help to develop and build the frontier region of the motherland together.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Party committees at various levels and the revolutionary committee of the autonomous chou have been seriously summing up their experience in nationality work. They realize profoundly from the practice of the nationality work developed in the border areas during the past years that to do nationality work well in the border areas, outside cadres must learn and master the language of the local minority nationality. When they understand the language of the local nationality, they can exchange ideas with the local people, study one another mutually, do a better job in publicizing the Party's guidelines and policies, conduct investigation and study well and carry out the work of the Party well. Consequently, Party committees at various levels in the autonomous chou and the revolutionary committee of the autonomous chou regularly teach old and new outside cadres to learn the languages of the local minority nationalities seriously, help them to formulate plans for the study of the languages of the nationalities and periodically examine and exchange experiences concerning the study of the languages of the nationalities.

Many outside cadres humbly learn from local cadres in their units as well as adopt the method of asking questions frequently, thinking frequently and memorizing frequently to learn the languages of the local nationalities actively when they go down to work in the countryside. For the sake of learning Lisu well, which is the language of the local inhabitants, Yang Ch'un, a Pai nationality cadre serving as a deputy secretary of the Fukung hsien Party committee, prepares a special notebook which he always carries with him to record phrases and sentences that he does not know. He asks questions of the masses frequently and studies whenever he has time. At present he can already read newspapers and documents to Lisu nationals in their own language.

As a result of learning seriously, Hu Kuang-ch'ien, a Han nationality deputy secretary of the Party committee of P'ienkukang commune, Lushui hsien, learned the languages of the minority nationalities in a short time and can now use them to conduct investigation and study as well as publicize the Party's guidelines and policies and find out the views and demands of the people of the minority nationalities promptly. As a result, he was highly praised by the masses of various nationalities.

After learning the languages of the local nationalities, Li Yü-hsing, an outside cadre serving as deputy secretary of the Party committee of Pichiang hsien, became capable of understanding their strong points through discussions with them. He then more humbly learned from the nationality cadres, respected their views, fully developed their active role and strengthened the unity among cadres of various nationalities.

Many outside cadres make it a point to learn the language of the local nationality wherever they are assigned. Nahsi nationality cadre Hotahsien, secretary of the Party committee of Pingchungluo commune, Kungshan Tulung Nationality and Nu National Autonomous Hsien, originally worked in a Lisu nationality area and had learned the Lisu language. But after he was transferred to this commune where there was a relatively large number of Tibetan and Nu masses, he actively learned Tibetan and Nu languages from the local nationality cadres and masses. At present he can already work alone in the local languages.

Pingchungluo production team of Pingchungluo production brigade is a team with relatively good natural conditions. But during a period of time in the past, the pace of revolution and production was relatively slow. So Hotahsien came to stay at selected spots in this team to conduct investigation and used the languages of the local nationalities to publicize the Party's policies to the cadres and masses. In the meantime, he also repudiated the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i together with everybody and mobilized the socialist initiative of the masses of commune members. In this way, revolution and production became very vigorous.

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WORKER CADRES

Train Cadres from Among Workers in a Planned Manner

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 9, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, February 8, 1973) The Party committee of the well-drilling headquarters of the Tach'ing Oilfield is training and promoting cadres from among the workers in a planned manner to reinforce and strengthen leading bodies at various levels. At present, among the Class-A cadres in the headquarters, some 86 percent are worker cadres. Worker cadres comprise 96 percent of the basic level well-drilling teams. They possess rich practical experience, form close ties with the people, are industrious in their work and contribute to the development of the well-drilling undertakings of Tach'ing Oilfield.

The well-drilling headquarters is one of the earliest headquarters established in Tach'ing Oilfield. From practice, the Party committee of this headquarters realizes that our enterprise is a socialist enterprise, and it should rely closely on the working class, actively train and promote cadres from among the workers and insure that organizationally the enterprise could continue to advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Because of that, since the initial phase of the battle of Tach'ing Oilfield, the Party committee of the headquarters has been paying attention to the training of cadres from among the workers. Well-known iron man Wang Chin-hsi as well as Ma Te-jen and Chang Hung-ch'ih are outstanding representatives of these worker cadres.

From 1960 to before the great cultural revolution, they promoted more than 500 worker cadres from among the workers. In recent years, following the rapid development of production and construction in Tach'ing Oilfield, the Party committee of the well-drilling headquarters, on the basis of Chairman Mao's five criteria for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, has again actively and carefully promoted 600 cadres from among the workers.

After the promotion of these worker cadres to leadership stations, the Party committee of the well-drilling headquarters has adopted serious measures to raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle. The headquarters adopts such methods as holding reading classes and report meetings and sending tutors to help the worker cadres study the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. In the past two years, the Party committee of the headquarters has held six terms of reading class with more than 1,900 attendances. By means of the study, the broad masses of worker cadres have strengthened their ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism, and raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Chao Hsing-chung, a political instructor of well-drilling team 1274 is an old cadre who has taken part in the battle of Tach'ing Oilfield. By means of conscientious reading and study, he has acquired a certain knowledge of the

law governing class struggle throughout the historical period of socialism. Taking class struggle as the key link, he carried out an education in the basic line of the Party on the workers of the whole team, hit out tellingly at the sabotaging activities of the class enemies, and spurred the activism of the workers of the whole team for building socialism. Last year, this well-drilling team completed the work of drilling for the whole year 137 days ahead of schedule, set a new record of drilling an average of one well per capita a year, and became the well-drilling team with highest labor productivity in Tach'ing Oilfield.

While enthusiastically encouraging and helping worker cadres promoted to leadership stations at various levels, the Party committee of the well-drilling headquarters has at the same time sent them to the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment, for tempering, so that they may improve their ability as quickly as possible and raise their standard of leadership.

Chang Hsing-li, the director of the production department of the headquarters is recently transferred from a well-drilling brigade, and at the beginning was afraid and timid in his work. The Party committee thereupon patiently helped him and enabled him to build up his confidence. By modestly learning from the old cadres and diligently delving into study, he quickly familiarized himself with the new leadership work, and not only is he able under normal condition to arrange for production in an orderly manner, but when encountering unusual circumstances, he could also deal with them in a proper manner.

Last July, an oil well just fitted with pipes had to be reinforced with cement. At that time, the cement carrying machine had suddenly broken down. Based on the views of the masses Chang Hsing-li immediately made a decision to use manual method to carry 500 tons of cement to the well, fulfilled the task of reinforcing the well on schedule, and averted a major accident.

The Party committee of the well-drilling headquarters had on many occasions held seminars on such special topics as "How to be a good political instructor" and "How to be a good team leader," organized the basic level cadres to learn from one another and improved their ability to direct work.

In the course of training worker cadres, the Party committee of the well-drilling headquarters of the Tach'ing Oilfield has also paid attention to bring the part of old cadres into play, and adopted the method of pairing the old with the new and letting the old to lead the new, to help them grow up as quickly as possible.

In the well-drilling headquarters there is a number of old cadres who have been through tempering in the battle of Tach'ing Oilfield. The Party committee of the headquarters had regularly organized these old cadres to impart methods of thinking, style and work to the new cadres so that the spirit of the "Iron Man" and the glorious tradition of the battle of Tach'ing Oilfield may be enhanced and glorified among the new cadres.

Wang Tso-fu, leader of the famous well-drilling team 1205, has on many occasions led the workers of the whole team in setting records for well-drilling. Later, he took over the leadership post of the well-drilling brigade, and with the help of responsible members of the Party committee of the headquarters, remained modest and prudent and worked carefully and cautiously all along. Last year, he drilled a well in an old area of highly complex geological condition. Wang Tso-fu went deep into the various well-drilling teams to acquaint himself with conditions and assisted in the work. With everybody working as a team, various difficulties were overcome and the target of the state was fulfilled 20 days ahead of schedule.

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BALLAD SINGING

Revolutionary Ballad-Singing and Story-Telling in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1973)

popular with peking audiences these days are items created by the peking recitation and ballad-singing troupe in the chuyi form, a traditional folk art with a history of well over 1,000 years. it originated from story-telling and folk songs and tunes created by the labouring people and has developed to over 200 local varieties.

full of vividness and vitality, the items praise the workers, peasants and soldiers who are advancing along chairman mao's revolutionary line, and the achievements of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the peking ballad-singing "we are determined to take the road indicated by chairman mao" tells how wang kuo-fu, leader of a production brigade who adhered to chairman mao's revolutionary line, took the road of agricultural collectivization and resisted and criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line restoring individual farming. the shantung quick ballad "emergency telephone call" shows the concerted efforts of people in various walks of life to help an ailing child. the cross-talk "my worker-teacher and i" is a lively presentation of the new relationship between veteran workers and their apprentices. it tells how a veteran worker trains a young worker through his exemplary deeds. these items have won from the audience favourable comments, saying that they have brought chuyi art new features.

recitation and ballad-singing made great progress after liberation, but, the peking troupe at one time staged some items which peddled bourgeois and feudal ideology, under the influence of the revisionist line in literature and art advocated by liu shao-chi and his like. the revisionist line in literature and art was criticized during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and new advances have been made in line with chairman mao's teachings that literature and art should serve the masses of workers and peasants, and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new". the artists went into the thick of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments to learn the fine qualities of the workers, peasants and the people's liberation armymen, and devise ways to reflect them. they also conscientiously studied the experiences in creating model revolutionary theatrical productions. they now emphasize positive figures, and have made creative changes in the art form while keeping its traditional characteristics. a well-known actor of the troupe kuan hsueh-tseng said: "very often in the past we

wrote our material with the idea of getting the biggest number of laughs from the audience. now, our items are witty and cunny, but they also inspire the audience and make them think about the fine things the workers, peasants and soldiers do."

CHILDREN'S ART

Children's Art Exhibition in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 7, 1973)

china's largest city of shanghai now has a children's art exhibition of more than 470 traditional chinese paintings, oil paintings, graphic art, gouaches, crayon drawings and embroidery and woven works that reflects the life and interests of the younger generation.

the contributors are kindergarten children and primary school pupils ranging from five to 14 years old.

drawing much attention is the scissor-cut "there is a golden sun in peking" by 12-year-old yen chu-ping, a primary school pupil. it shows tibetan children in national costume performing the traditional dance to express their love for chairman mao, the great leader of china's nationalities.

many of the works depict new achievements won by shanghai workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in the socialist revolution and construction. visitors gave favourable comments on the traditional chinese painting "heroism of workers, our uncles", showing workers trial producing a 32-ton mine dump truck, and the crayon drawing "barefoot doctors treat patients in fields".

"auntie helps me find mama", a traditional chinese painting by five-year-old girl ku mi, shows a shanghai policewoman guiding home a lost child. she drew this with the encouragement of her father, an art tutor in a district children's palace. when ku mi went shopping with her father one day, she saw a policewoman walking along, holding a little girl in tears by the hand. she asked her father: "why is the little girl crying?" her father replied: "she's lost. the auntie is helping her find her mother." ku mi's father encouraged the child to paint the incident when they returned home.

at first ku mi sketched a little girl sobbing because she had lost her way. her father encouraged her think more about the theme. he said: "the little girl lost her way and cried. but how happy she would be when the policewoman helped her find her mother exclamation" in the final picture ku mi shows the girl smiling because she was sure of finding her mother.

two other traditional chinese paintings by ku mi, "planting sun flowers" and "acrobatics", are also on display.

"our small workshop", a gouache by 13-year-old mao hsiao-yu, shows a dozen little red soldiers in a factory, some of them listening to workers explain how to do a job while others discussing or working. this reflects how the schools are carrying out chairman mao's instruction that children should learn industrial production and other things, apart from study.

a scissor cut "go to school" and a traditional chinese painting "nice sounds transistor radio made by my elder brother" show children's life from different angles.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cultural and educational departments and schools in shanghai have made it a practice to familiarize children with society around them and encourage them to draw. "the ship is coming", a traditional chinese painting by hsia chao-chia, a nine-year-old primary school pupil, is based on his observation and was created under the guidance of a teacher. hsia chao-chia's father is a shipbuilder and often tells him about what the workers do and think. this has made a deep impression on the child. the painting was done after a fine arts teacher took the drawing class to the whangpoo river to sketch.

the cultural and educational departments pay attention to cultivating children's talent when they are very young. fine arts is a regular school course and drawing classes have been opened in the children's palaces of the city and districts. the more than 1,300 pupils in these classes are provided with free drawing material by the state which provided experienced tutors.

DIVISION OF INCOME

How a North China People's Commune Divides Up Its Income

(NCNA-English Shihchichuang, Feb. 6, 1973)

how do people's communes in china divide up their income? we got a rough idea of this when we recently visited a commune in the north china province of hopei.

the chentsun people's commune in tuancheng county has a population of 20,000 and farms 2,800 hectares of land. it wrested a good grain harvest of 6.2 tons per hectare in 1972 after defeating the worst drought in half a century. the income of its members rose by 8.1 per cent, compared with 1971.

each commune in china has several production brigades and each brigade has several teams. the team is the basic accounting unit, the lowest level of the commune where farm and side-line production is carried out and distribution made. in some isolated cases, however, the brigade is the basic accounting unit. under the chentsun commune, where distribution of its 1972 income has just been made, there are nine brigades, which are split up into 70 teams.

a portion of a team's total income goes to the state in the form of agricultural tax and another goes to the team in the form of funds for re-production, accumulation, costs of management and public welfare. the rest is distributed among the commune members. members of each team receive income on the basis of the work points they earn, which are recorded by the team every day. these are calculated according to type of job and the amount and quality of labour each member does. payment is made in cash, grain, vegetables, cooking oil and firewood. those who work more get more.

"in dividing up the income," explained fan yun-ching, chairman of the chentsun people's commune revolutionary committee, "we take into account the interests of the country, the collective and the individuals."

guided by this "three-way-attention" principle, the leader, the book-keeper and representatives of members of the team discussed the matter and work out a draft plan for distribution. the plan is then discussed by all members. all opinions are considered before the final draft is examined and approved first by the brigade, then the commune.

agricultural tax and commodity grain

the only tax that the team pays to the state is agricultural tax, which takes up a small proportion in

the gross income. the actual amount of the tax remains the same for a definite number of years, even though output goes up during the same period.

in the chentsun commune, the agricultural tax stood at 8,300 yuan from 1965 to 1972 although the commune's gross output shot up from 1.7 million yuan to 3.9 million during the same period. in 1972 the tax took up no more than four per cent of the commune's grain output.

the state also purchases a limited amount of grain from the team, which is fixed according to the area sown, total output and actual consumption and reserve of the team. if the team sells more than its quota out of the unanimous opinion of its members, the state pays for the portion beyond the quota 30 per cent above the quota prices. the whole commune sold 3,200 tons of grain last year. this was 2.5 times the state quota.

in a bad year, the government reduces the tax and the commodity grain quota or exempts the afflicted area from both. tuancheng county did not deliver anything as tax or commodity grain to the state in 1963 when it was inundated by successive downpours. instead, it received large quantities of free loans, food and clothing from the government.

"our contribution to the country is still very small", fan yun-ching said. "but the country has given us tremendous help. the state paid us in advance 30 per cent of the money for our grain quota when there were signs of drought last spring. with this and the loans allocated to us later, plus our accumulation funds, we bought machinery and dug pump wells to fight the drought and had a good harvest."

the government helps the commune in an all-round way. several reductions have been made in the past years in the prices of electricity for farm production, farm implements, irrigation and drainage equipment, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, diesel oil and so on. the commune and the production brigades are sure of government help in technical guidance and equipment if they build water control projects or breed better strains of seed. government measures also encourage the commune members to develop side-line production in their spare time, such as raising pigs. the chentsun commune members were supplied with 47 tons of feed grain from the state for selling pigs to the state.

"in a word", fan yun-ching added, "the peasants benefit directly or indirectly from what they contribute to the country."

public accumulation and welfare funds

apart from costs of production and management, the production team puts aside some money every year to buy new machinery and expand production. in chentsun, this fund has increased year by year along with the expanding production and the total came to 700,000 yuan last year. this and other moneys earmarked for production must be spent only for this purpose and not for non-productive expenses. the commune members decide on and supervise the use of such funds.

yang chun-sen, leader of the nanchaotai brigade, said: "in discussing how to distribute our income last year, our members all agreed on increasing the public accumulation fund. this is because they know they farm for the revolution and their life can be improved only when the collective economy and production have expanded."

he said: "the importance of such money was demonstrated in last year's fight against the severe drought. with the fund we had accumulated, supplemented by a small government loan, our brigade bought 24 diesel engines, electric motors and pumps and dug or repaired a dozen pump wells. this ensured a good harvest.

"according to the policy of the party and the government, building up such funds can't be done all at once. the growth must not cut into the personal income of the commune members. in the end we decided to increase the public accumulation by 11.4 per cent and the members' income by ten per cent, compared with 1971."

the public welfare fund covers the expenses for recreation, education, medical service and other sorts of public welfare, as well as subsidies for families with financial troubles or elderly people who can no longer work and have no families to support them. all the brigades in the commune have set up co-operative medical service. each member pays only 50 cents a year to enjoy free medical care at the brigade clinic. the brigade covers part of the expenses if the commume members have to go to the county or higher hospitals for treatment.

disposal of such funds is also decided upon and supervised by the commune members.

prosperity for all

how is the commune system trying to bring about prosperity for all the peasants?

yang chun-sen said: "the principle for distribution under socialism is 'from each according to his ability,

to each according to his work'. therefore, family income varies with the number of able-bodied workers a household has and their skill and strength. but this problem is being solved as life improves for everybody along with development in production.

"the few families with financial difficulties receive subsidies from the team and the amount is decided by the majority of the members. we see to it that light jobs are left for the physically weak so that they can earn as much as possible."

the 63 member-families of the no. 8 team under the nanchaotai brigade, all have received enough vegetables, cooking oil and firewood. the best-off family has 305 kilogrammes of grain per capita and the figure for the lowest is 270. every family raises one or two pigs and several chickens, with feed-grain supplied by the team. sale of these to the state purchasing departments brings extra income every year. many families have one or two bicycles. a fair number of families have sewing machines.

we visited liu fa-yun, whose food, clothing, medical care, firewood, cooking oil and pocket money are all provided by the brigade.

now 74, he worked in the old society as a hired labourer for a landlord for scores of years. with tears in his eyes, he told us how he suffered in the old days and what a decent life he was leading in the new society. he said: "chairman mao and the communist party have liberated us and the commune makes us all happy. though old, i still want to do my share in the country's socialist construction."

we were told that he was always trying to do something for the collective. last year he received an extra 50 yuan for the manure he collected.

the brigade and team cadres do almost as much farm work as the average member, and they are paid according to the work points they earn. the loss in work hours for attending meetings and doing administrative work is made up by a subsidy which is decided on the basis of the views of the commune members. such subsidies are small since most of the meetings are held in the evening. in general, a cadre earns as much as a commune member with equal physical strength and skills.

the commune cadres, too, take part in farm work, although they are government-paid workers. in chentsun, each of the five standing committee members of the revolutionary committee farms an experimental plot.

WINTER SPORTS

Mass Winter Sports in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1973)

from the sub-tropical south to the snow-bound north, people all over china are taking part in sports -- long distance races, ball games, skiing skating, swimming, horse racing, traditional chinese boxing and fencing, callisthenics and other activities.

famous winter sports grounds of northeast china's heilungkiang and kirin provinces, where the temperature frequently drops under 30 degrees below zero, have registered a record number of participants this winter. workers and students in harbin, tsitsihar and mutanchiang have held winter sports contests. the workers and other inhabitants of the forest area in the greater khingan mountains of heilungkiang province are skiing. dozens of skating rinks in the industrial city of kirin, the biggest one 15,000 square metres, have drawn thousands of skaters and ice-hockey enthusiasts every day. people of the yenpien korean autonomous chou in kirin province are skating at rinks and on frozen rivers and lakes.

winter sports activities are quite different in sub-tropical south. in nanning, capital of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, more than 20,000 people have been swimming in rivers. the youngest participants are 7-8 years old boys and girls and the oldest are workers and peasants over 50. a cross-river swim was held in the city early in january. swimming classes have been held in wuchou city and the yulin region. people in various places in kwangtung province have held long distance races, in addition to swimming. in kwangchow alone, well over 600,000 people have taken part in long distance races in more than 10,000 groups.

the people of various nationalities in lhasa, chamdo, shigatse and linchih on the tibetan plateau often hold basketball and football matches. the people of various nationalities in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, in the cold northern area and in the warm southern part of the tienshan mountains, do callisthenics, rope-skipping, or hold cross-country races, ball games or horse racing. more than 3,000 students of various nationalities took part in round-the-city races in urumchi in early january. people of the ningsia hui autonomous region recently held a regional wushu contest, their favorite traditional chinese boxing and fencing. the people of various nationalities in lunan and other counties of yunnan province do traditional wrestling during the slack farming season.

commune members of central china's hupeh province combine winter sports activities with militia drills, such as hand-grenade throwing, shooting, bayonet fencing and rope-climbing. young people of various nationalities in the livestock breeding areas of the inner mongolian autonomous region practice their skill in riding horses.

SPORTS GOODS

China Produces More Sports Goods

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1973)

china in 1972 produced 2.6 times as many basketballs, footballs and volleyballs as in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. the country's output of pingpong balls went up 40 per cent in 1972.

increases were also registered in the output of gymnastic gear, track and field sports fixtures and equipment for swimming, skiing and traditional chinese boxing and fencing.

development of the sports goods industry has been spurred by the upsurge of mass participation in sports as people of all walks of life in china have warmly responded to chairman mao's call "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health." as many as 10 million people in each of the three provinces of kwangtung, liaoning and hupeh regularly take part in sports activities. swimmers at the nine stadiums in peking increased 90 per cent in 1972.

sports goods have found a rapidly growing rural market since the cultural revolution started in 1966. the number of peasant taking part in sports activities on the outskirts of tientsin has grown 11-fold in the period. large numbers of people's communes and production brigades in various parts of the country have their own basketball teams. skating and skiing are spreading among northern china peasants whereas peasants in the south take to swimming.

there is a marked increase in the number of women taking to sports in china in recent years. even remote regions inhabited by national minority peoples now place big orders for sports goods. the kutsung nationality which numbers a little more than 3,000 in yunnan province now play basketball. they were still practising the primitive slash-and-burn farming method at the time of liberation in

1949. football, basketball, table tennis and badminton are gaining popularity among the tibetans on "the roof of the world."

china's sports goods industry adheres to the principle of serving the working people and mass sports. while making sports goods for sportsmen and international championships, factories concentrate on producing popular sports goods and sell them at very reasonable prices. many factories are turning out inexpensive horizontal and parallel bars, basketball goal-sets, table tennis balls and tables and other things specially suited to factory workers and peasants.

technical innovations have been made to improve quality, lower costs and increase variety. the quality of a wide range of products is improving continuously, such as table tennis balls, bats and tables, badminton rackets and shuttlecocks, handsewn basketballs, footballs and volleyballs and gymnastic gear.

the lisheng sports goods factory in tientsin which is well-known for its quality handsewn "gold cup" brand balls often sends out investigation groups to solicit opinions among users. in recent years the factory has successfully trial-produced over a hundred new products including water-proof balls and balls which can be played in snowy days. its "three-colour t-pattern" footballs are used in matches during which colour-television films are made.

the industry is also turning out smaller balls for juniors. among the 158 primary schools in luta city, liaoning province, there are 135 boys' football teams, 126 basketball teams and 85 volleyball teams. in the szuping region of kirin province, there are 3,000 school teams with a total of 36,000 players among the 1,870 primary and secondary schools.

in addition to the traditional producers such as shanghai, peking, tientsin and kwangchow, new sports goods factories have sprung up in many provinces and autonomous regions.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

How Peking Disposes of Municipal Trash

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1973)

peking's 5,000 sanitation workers quietly remove more than 2,000 tons of municipal trash from the city every night by truck.

the job has been eased in recent years with gas replacing coal as cooking fuel in a number of residential districts. this has reduced the amount of ash and improved the air. many dirt roads have been asphalted or paved with cement. this ancient city is no longer made up of "dust-filled streets in fair weather and muddy lanes after rain".

although industry has grown immensely since liberation, multiple-use of industrial waste by many factories has reduced pollution and refuse.

the cooperation of residents ensures that garbage is placed at assigned places at fixed time in the evening for the garbage disposal trucks to collect quickly. they then take the trash to pits in the communes on the outskirts. peasants add nightsoil and animal dung to turn it into compost. after a period of fermentation germs are killed by the high temperature and the compost manure can be applied to the fields harmlessly.

street sweepers and sprinkler trucks help keep the main roads tidy. wangfuching street, a shopping centre, is wept periodically from dawn till dusk daily.

one of the first things the people's government did after liberation in 1949 was to mobilize the inhabitants, armymen, workers and government functionaries to clean up the city.

over the course of centuries huge stinking garbage heaps had accumulated. in the famous tienanmen square in front of the forbidden city, now the palace museum, there was literally a hill of refuse. erlung road was once a swamp which was turned into a landfill and later grew into a hill of garbage.

since liberation thousands of swamps have been filled, refuse heaps removed, slum housing pulled down and the people rehoused. around 250,000 cubic metres of refuse was carted out of the forbidden city. on the landfills and clearings, parks were laid out and housing estates put up.

chairman mao issued the call "get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions" in 1952. every year since, peking residents have launched several hygiene campaigns. in addition,

housewives, children, retired people as well as students, office and factory workers give a hand in the daily street cleaning.

Life has changed for the peking sanitation workers. in the old society, street sweepers and nightsoil collectors were viewed as no better than beasts of burden. now they lead a decent life and their work is respected. many of them have radios, bicycles and watches, things they could not dream of having in the past. they receive free medical care and are covered by labour insurance. they retire on pension. many old cleaners have assumed leading posts. one is kao yu-feng who operates a street sweeping truck. he was received by chairman mao during the national day celebrations one year as a representative of workers. he began working as a nightsoil collector at the age of 16.

a group of educated young people recently joined the ranks of the peking cleaners. these young people want to contribute their share to keeping china's capital spick and span.

INNER MONGOLIA

Inner Mongolian Herdsmen Doing Big Festival Buying

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Feb. 6, 1973)

business is brisk on the vast inner mongolian grasslands during the current spring festival, the biggest traditional chinese holidays.

state-run department stores, supply and marketing cooperatives and their sales agents are all well stocked with cotton cloth, silks, traditional mongolian clothing, food, cigarettes, tea, wine and spirits, candy and other goods.

the inner mongolian autonomous region reported a good livestock harvest in 1972, thanks to the efforts of the herdsmen of mongolian and other nationalities, led by communist party organizations at various levels, in combatting frosts and drought.

the state plan for the purchase of animals, wool, hides and skins, and other products from stockbreeding

communes was overfulfilled in 1972. two thirds of the state-purchased wool was from improved fine-wool sheep.

the increased income of the herdsmen was mirrored in a 16 per cent rise in retail sales of consumer goods in 1972 over 1971 in the major pastoral areas such as the silinghol and ikh chao leagues.

before the onset of the spring festival, state commercial departments increased their stocks of goods specially favoured by the minority nationalities. a greater variety of saddles, mongolian boots and copper and silver utensils are on sale than before. mobile stores send goods to herdsmen's tents in remote, out-of-the-way districts.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Chairman Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1973)

comrade e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist), left peking for kwangchow by air this morning.

among those seeing him off at the airport were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

during his stay in peking, comrade hill visited peking heavy electrical machinery plant and peking university, and toured sites of historical interest.

he also made a tour of changsha and shaoshan.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk Arrive in Kwangchow on Official Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 7, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived here by special plane this afternoon to an exuberant welcome by tens of thousands of people. accompanied by speical envoy ieng sary, they have come for an official friendly visit to kwangtung province after visiting the democratic republic of viet nam and spending the spring festival holidays there together with the vietnamese people.

among those accompanying samdech and madame sihanouk on the visit to kwangtung are: keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame keat chhon; prince norodom yuvaneath; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech sihanouk; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office

of the head of state; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c. and madame van piny; and sien an, cambodian ambassador to the d.r.v.n., and madame sien an.

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, had come here from peking specially to greet samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests and accompany them on their visit.

the cambodian guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife meng wen-hung; and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including wang shou-tao, jen ssu-chung, lin li-ming, wu chun-jen, yang shu-ken, chung han-hua, peng chia-ching, liang hsiu-chen, chiao lin-yi, li chien-chen, li wei-ying, su ke-chih, liang hsiang and lo fan-chun.

madame pemme peang, mother of madame sihanouk, and other distinguished cambodian guests had come here from peking to greet samdech and madame sihanouk and accompany them on the visit.

tran van thong, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow, was also present at the airport.

covered with green trees and early spring flowers in full blossom, kwangchow was today steeped in an atmosphere of sino-cambodian people's friendship. full of joy, workers, peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, students and other inhabitants gathered at the airport and lined streets awaiting the distinguished cambodian guests.

the special plane carrying samdech and madame sihanouk touched down at around 1 p.m. at the airport which flew the national flags of cambodia and china. several thousand people awaiting there waved bouquets and colour streamers, while boys and girls in their holiday best danced to express their welcome. samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary stepped down the plane amidst cheers and the beating of drums and gongs. hsu hsiang-chien, ting sheng and others went up and cordially shook hands with them. children presented the guests with bouquets.

samdech norodom sihanouk in the company of hsu hsiang-chien and ting sheng, and princess monique sihanouk in the company of meng wen-hung and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee liang hsiu-chen, drove

to the guest house in two open cars. huge slogans of welcome hang on tall buildings along the route. beautiful arches of flowers and green leaves decorated the streets. boats and ships on the pearl river flew flags in salute. balloons floated overhead. loudspeakers rang with the song "remembrance of china", by samdech sihanouk, and other cambodian and chinese music. people lining the route hailed: "warm congratulations to the cambodian people on their great victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant solidarity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation" "long live samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" the grand welcome expressed the kwangtung people's profound feelings for the heroic, fighting cambodian people. samdech and madame sihanouk waved back again and again to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

nguyen thuong, d.r.v.n. ambassador to cambodia, accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests to kwangchow from hanoi.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling went specially to hanoi to greet samdech and madame sihanouk and accompanied them to kwangchow.

Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Gives Banquet for Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 7, 1973)

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests.

present at the banquet were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife, and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. provincial command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including wang shou-tao, jen ssu-chung, lin li-ming, wu chun-jen, yang shu-ken, chung han-hua, peng chia-ching, liang hsiu-chen and chiao lin-yi, as well as chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife.

among the guests at the banquet were nguyen thuong, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to cambodia, and tran van thong, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow.

ting sheng and samdech sihanouk spoke at the banquet. their speeches were filled with warm and friendly feelings.

on behalf of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees and the people of the province, ting sheng extended a warm welcome to the distinguished cambodian guests. he heartily congratulated samdech sihanouk on his successful visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

ting sheng said, "samdech sihanouk, who have been here on several occasions before, is visiting kwangchow again in the excellent situation of the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, bringing us the happy tidings of victory and the profound friendship of the cambodian people. this is a great pleasure and encouragement for us."

ting sheng said, "we are very glad that the cambodian people and the people's national liberation armed forces, led by the national united front of cambodia with samdech sihanouk as its chairman, have won very great victories in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the royal government of national union of cambodia has been recognized by more than thirty countries in asia, africa, europe and latin america, and its international prestige has been growing."

he added, "the recent statement issued by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mr. khieu samphan, vice-prime minister and minister of national defence of the r.g.n.u.c. reiterated that a solution to the cambodian problem can be found only in the application of the march 23, 1970 five-point declaration of samdech sihanouk. we, the people of kwangtung province, like the rest of the chinese people, resolutely support the just stand of this solemn statement and the just struggle of the cambodian people."

ting sheng expressed the conviction that with the support of the people of other indochinese countries and the world as a whole, the cambodian people would surely realize their national aspirations and achieve independence, peace, neutrality, territorial integrity, democracy and prosperity.

in his speech at the banquet, samdech sihanouk said that china and cambodia had maintained fraternal and extremely cordial relations over the past two thousand years or so. china under the leadership of respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung and the kingdom of cambodia after it regained independence have really shown the force of friendship, and solidarity for peace, progress, freedom and justice, he noted.

samdech sihanouk spoke highly of the role of kwangchow in promoting cambodia-china friendship and supporting the struggle of the three indochinese peoples. quoting premier chou en-lai, he said that the khmer, vietnamese, lao and chinese people would remain united, fight together and win victory together. samdech sihanouk expressed confidence in victory in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism, and the realization in the near future of territorial integrity of the four countries. he said that taiwan would return to the embrace of the people's republic of china, viet nam would accomplish its unification, cambodia would liberate phnom penh and laos would realize again its national unity.

samdech sihanouk recalled his recent visit to the democratic republic of viet nam. he said: "we joyously joined our vietnamese brothers in celebrating the tet, the first tet after the vietnamese brothers had defeated u.s. bombing and won decisive victory. this victory indicates that indochina will achieve final victory. we are united now and will remain united in the future.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and cambodian people prevailed throughout the banquet.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Chile for Peru

(NCNA-English Santiago, Feb. 6, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china, after a performance tour of chile, left here early this morning for a friendly visit to peru.

seeing the acrobats off at the airport here were danilo aravena ross, deputy director of the general directorate of sports and recreation of the state of chile and other chilean officials as well as chilean friends of various circles.

chinese ambassador lin ping was also prosent.

since their arrival in chile on january 13, the chinese acrobats had given a number of performances in santiago, the capital, pinar del mar, valparaiso and concepcion.

they had visited a plant making copper articles and the "carlos cortes" state farm in o'higgins province. during the latter tour, the chinese artists gave a performance for the local peasants.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves for Greece

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1973)

a chinese government civil aviation delegation left peking by air today for a friendly visit to greece at the invitation of the government of the kingdom of greece.

the delegation is led by wang chien-kung, director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

it was seen off at the airport by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese State Council Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 6, 1973)

the nepalese state council delegation led by ranganath sharma, chairman of the standing committee of the state council, left here for home by train today.

the delegation arrived here from shanghai by special plane yesterday in the company of pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

upon their arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the guests were welcomed and seen off by lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

pei shih-chang was also at the railway station to see them off.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Report Meeting on Occasion of Korean People's Army Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1973)

the chinese ministry of national defence held a report meeting here this afternoon in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

attending the meeting were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim, and sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache, of the korean embassy in china.

present were wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of the p.l.a. services and arms, peking units and peking garrison including chou jen-chieh, tsao li-huai, chung hui, yao kuo-min, liu yueh-sheng, lan ting-hui, fan yang-chun, chang yun-lung, yang sen and chai cheng-wen, as well as two thousand p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

on the rostrum were a portrait of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and a portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, flanked by the national flags of the democratic people's republic of korea and china. a huge streamer opposite the rostrum read: "firm support to the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful unification of their fatherland exclamation"

amid warm applause, military attache jang rae hyen made a report.

he said that the founding of the korean people's army on february 8, 1948, was a great historic event in the history of the korean people's revolutionary struggles. it enabled the korean people to repulse imperialist aggression and safeguard the independence of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people.

dwelling on the korean fatherland liberation war, sr. col. jang rae hyen said that throughout the war years, the korean people's army fully displayed its patriotism and collective heroism, effectively carried out the strategic and tactical principles and orders of the leader comrade kim il sung, hit hard at the u.s. imperialist aggressors and defended with blood the soil of the fatherland.

in the most arduous years of the war, he said, the fraternal chinese people, holding aloft the banner of resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea, sent their fine sons and daughters -- the chinese people's volunteers -- to korea. together with the korean people's army, they defended every inch of korean soil with their blood and performed immortal exploits.

sr. col. jang rae hyen denounced u.s. imperialism for hatching even more insidious plots to carry out its aggressive ambitions against korea when the contacts between north and south korea are offering a bright prospect for the reunification of the fatherland.

"in view of the present situation, we will not even for a moment neglect to strengthen the people's army's fighting capacity and preparedness against war," he said.

sr. col. jang rae hyen said that the korean people and people's army would firmly carry out their great leader comrade kim il sung's military line and build an indestructible national defence system of the whole people with the people's army as its core.

he said: "we will not be the first to attack anyone and will never allow anyone to do us even the slightest harm. we strive to prevent war. but should any aggressors dare to commit armed aggression against us, we will resolutely wipe them out."

sr. col. jang rae hyen said that korea and china are neighbours related by flesh and blood, and the people and armies of the two countries are close brothers, comrades-in-arms and allies.

"the friendship and unity of our two peoples and two armies born in the flames of arduous revolutionary struggles are eternal, because they have been forged, consolidated and developed by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the people of our country, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people," he added.

deputy chief of general staff li ta in his speech extended the warmest festival greetings to the korean ministry of the people's armed forces and all the comrades-in-arms in the korean people's army on behalf of the chinese ministry of national defence and all commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army.

he paid warm tributes to the korean people's army, a revolutionary army founded and commanded by president kim il sung. over the past decades it performed outstanding deeds of merit in the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland and against foreign aggression and won tremendous victories in building and defending the country. he wished it new and still greater victories in future struggles.

li ta said: "at present, u.s. imperialism is continuing its forcible occupation of south korea; as a result korea remains divided. the demand for the withdrawal of u.s. troops from south korea and the peaceful unification of the fatherland represents the common desire of the entire korean people. the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has advanced a series of important proposals to promote the independent and peaceful unification of korea. this has won the sympathy and support of the people throughout the world. we firmly support the korean government's just stand calling for the independent and peaceful unification of korea without any interference from outside forces. we firmly believe that the korean people will attain their desire in this regard."

li ta said: "china and korea are as close as one family. we have always encouraged and supported each other, shared weal and woe and fought together for victory in our protracted revolutionary struggles. based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and cemented with blood, this great friendship is unbreakable."

korean films were shown after the meeting.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Peru

(NCNA-English Lima, Feb. 6, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china arrived here this morning for a friendly performance tour of peru. the troupe is led by chang ying-wu, standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and yin chan-chen, council member of the same association.

the troupe was warmly welcomed at the airport by amelia aranibar de beraun, a leading official of the national institute of culture of peru, manuel jesus orbegozo, president of the peru-china cultural institute, and representatives of chinese nationals in peru.

chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu was among the welcomers.

songs and dances full of national colours were performed at the airport for the chinese acrobats. this was arranged by the host organization, the national institute of culture of peru. the airport was pervaded with an atmosphere of amity and joy.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka President Gives Luncheon in Honor of Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 6, 1973)

sri lanka president gopallawa and his wife gave a luncheon party here today in honour of departing chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife.

the luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Yeh Chien-ying, Peng Shao-hui Meet Delegation of Tanzanian Ministry of Defense and National Service

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1973)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with minister e.m. sokoine and all members of the delegation of the ministry of defence and national service of tanzania led by him.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned chai cheng-wen, cheng fei, wen yeh-chan and lu kuei.

CHINA AND US

Keng Piao Meets and Fetes US Workers Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1973)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met with and feted the u.s. workers delegation led by sherman miller. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

among those present on both occasions were chang hsiang-shan and ou tang-liang.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

FRG Ministers Receive Wang Shu

(NCNA-English Bonn, Feb. 5, 1973)

hans friedrichs, minister of economics of the federal republic of germany, today received wang shu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the f.r.g., and had a friendly talk with him.

prior to this wang shu had been received by walter scheel, federal minister of foreign affairs, and hans-dietrich genscher, federal minister of the interior.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 22, 1973 No. 5319

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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Give Play to Revolutionary Old Tradition and Compose a New Chapter in Cherishing the People

- While guarding the coast of the motherland, a certain unit of the Shenyang Command stationed on an outpost in the Yellow Sea, by serving the people wholeheartedly, forges a deep proletarian fighting friendship between the army and the people

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 12, 1973)

While vigilantly guarding the coast of the motherland, a certain unit of the PLA Shenyang Command stationed on an outpost in the Yellow Sea, by serving the people wholeheartedly, forges a deep proletarian fighting friendship between the army and the people.

The 3rd company of this unit garrisoned on a certain island had won the honorary title of "Cherish-the-People Model Company" (愛民模范連) during the period of the revolutionary war. Since arriving at the outpost of coastal defense, the commanders and fighters of the 3rd company, by continuing to promote the glorious tradition, has once again written a fresh chapter in the annals of cherishing the people among the units.

Last spring, the island experienced a severe spring drought, and 200 mow of seedlings belonging to Changchiakou production brigade began to wilt. The commanders and fighters of the 3rd company, by going all out to support the struggle against the drought, battled continuously for 20 days together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and managed to save the crop.

In that summer, the island was attacked by a strong typhoon, and the crops of the production brigade were almost laid low by the wind. The commanders

and fighters of the 3rd company immediately took action, and by fighting shoulder-to-shoulder in the storm together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, lifted up the plants one by one.

The commanders and fighters of the 3rd company also regularly make use of their rest period to help the production brigade open up the hills to build Tachai-type fields, and by building reservoirs, drilling deep wells and carrying out basic farm construction in a big way, enable this production brigade with only 8.3 fen of land per capita to be self-sufficient in grain and vegetable, to cross the "Yellow River" in the per-mow yield of grain, and to become an advanced "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" unit in Liaoning Province.

Last July, a powerful typhoon hit a certain island. Many of the commanders and fighters of this unit, disregarding their own safety, rushed to the rescue of the fishing people, for which they were warmly praised by the local Party and government organs as wel l as by the people.

When the typhoon struck, the commanders and fighters of the "Garrison Company Which Makes the Island Its Home" (以島為家守備連) stationed on the island discovered that two fishing boats which had not sailed in time to a nearby port shelter were in danger at sea. Under the Party branch of the company, a rescue team was immediately organized to go to their rescue, and one of the boats and four of the fishermen on board were quickly taken ashore. The waves became heavier and heavier, and by nightfall, fresh difficulties were encountered by the rescue operation. With the cooperation of the commanders and fighters of the whole company as well as the fishing people, Ch'en Wen-fu, the deputy leader of the 4th artillery squad, at the risk of being swept away by the wind and waves, leaped into the sea, and swimming courageously, took a towline to the other endangered vessel and enabled the vessel to be towed to shore and the four fishermen to get out safely from danger. In order to commend the merit earned by the fighters in the battle against the typhoon, the Party committee of the units presented Ch'en Wen-fu, the deputy leader, and the 4th squad of this company with a third class merit.

Living day in and day out among the people, the leadership organ and the broad masses of commanders and fighters of this unit are all able to become consciously models in implementing mass discipline and respecting the leadership of local Party committees and revolutionary committees. Normally, in dealing with anything involving the army and local interests the leading organ of the unit guarding a certain island would invariably carry out consultations voluntarily with the local authorities. When the local authorities call for the protection of trees and woods on the island, they not only firmly observe the decision, but each spring and autumn would make available manpower, headed by leadership cadres, for planting trees and carrying out afforestation in the hills. On each important festival day, they would also send out mass discipline inspection teams, humbly solicit the views of the people, and strive to improve their work. Last August 1, this unit sent out 62 groups to visit commune members in 316 households and listen seriously to the views of the people.

Once, the logistics department of this unit decided to build a kiln for making brick. The firing of brick required good clay, and most of the good quality clay on the island was in the fields of the production brigade. For the sake of not taking up good land from the commune members, the principal responsible comrades of the unit personally led the personnel concerned to make another survey of the area, and with the approval of departments concerned, built the brick kiln by the side of a ravine. Although in that way the cost of construction was higher and transportation of clay was made more difficult, they did not occupy any farmland of the production brigade and were favorably commented upon by the masses.

During the Spring Festival support-the-army and cherish-the-people movement this year, the fishing people specially hand-picked fresh fish which they had just caught from the sea and sent them to the unit for the benefit of the soldiers they regarded as their kinsfolk. The Party committee of the unit not only insisted on paying a fair price for the gift, but also used this living incident to carry out an education in army-people unity on the commanders and fighters.

* * *

NEW CADRES

Teach New Cadres the Glorious Tradition of Modesty, Prudence and Hard Struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 12, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is our fighting task to train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way," the CCP P'ingshan hsien committee in Hopei Province pays attention to carrying out education in the revolutionary tradition of modesty, prudence and hard struggle on the new cadres, and enables them to raise unremittingly their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and to implement consciously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Hsipaip'o in P'ingshan hsien was the scene of the 2nd plenum of the 7th Congress of the Party. The CCP P'ingshan hsien committee, bearing firmly in mind the call "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," made by Chairman Mao at the 2nd plenum of the 7th Congress, pays special attention during the training of new cadres to carrying out education in the revolutionary tradition of modesty, prudence and hard struggle on them.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, large numbers of new people have joined leading bodies at various levels. The work activism of most of these new cadres is high and their work zeal is strong. However, because some of them have not been through long tempering in harsh surroundings, their idea of class struggle is vague. When they are praised for achievements scored in the smooth progress of work, they easily become arrogant and complacent and forget all about the tradition of hard struggle.

The hsien Party committee therefore adopts diverse forms of grasping firmly the carrying out of education on the cadres. They regularly and purposefully hold various kinds of study class to help the new cadres study seriously and in conjunction with reality Chairman Mao's "Report at the 2nd Plenum of the 7th CCP Central Committee" as well as the basic line of the Party in the historical period of socialism. At the same time, they send the new cadres by groups in turn to Party schools run by the hsien Party committee and the district Party committee, to carry out theoretical study systematically. By means of these measures, the new cadres are able to understand profoundly the importance of remaining modest and prudent and preserving the style of hard struggle.

Han Chien-ying is a 23-year-old intellectual youth sent to the countryside. In the first few years after her arrival at the countryside, by modestly receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, her progress was very fast. She was not only elected the secretary of the Party committee of the production brigade, but was also elected the deputy secretary of the Party committee of the commune and a member of the hsien Party committee. Surrounded by achievements, honors and praises, she grew arrogant

and complacent, stayed aloff in doing her work and seldom went deeply among the masses, and imposed her own will more on others but listened less to the views of others.

When the responsible member of the hsien Party committee discovered this condition, he patiently helped her on many occasions in the study class, studied the writings of Chairman Mao together with her and enabled her to understand profoundly that to be modest and prudent and learn modestly from the people was a glorious tradition of the Party and a guarantee of successful implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Since then, she has regularly sat down for talks with the masses, gone deep among the people for investigation and study and learned modestly from the people. Drawing political nourishment from the people, she conscientiously implements the economic policies at the present stage for rural people's communes, and gives an impetus to the in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement in the whole commune.

The CCP P'ingshan hsien committee looks upon educating the new cadres to persevere and take part in collective productive labor as an important step in promoting the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and opposing corrosion by bourgeois ideology. The hsien Party committee discovered that because of the lack of work experience as well as for various reasons, some of the new cadres were bogged down in work and participated less in labor. It on the one hand helped them to study Chairman Mao's series of directives on cadre participation in collective productive labor, to raise their consciousness of taking part in collective productive labor, and on the other hand, by such means as making the meetings of the hsien Party committee brief and sending leading members of the hsien Party committee deep into the basic level to help new cadres do their work well so that they might have time for labor, or by sending the new cadres to selected points in basic level in a planned manner so that they not only could do their work well, but would also not be divorced from productive labor, created conditions for them to take part in collective labor. By means of such measures, new cadres in leading bodies at the hsien, commune and production brigade levels have each on an average taken part in more than 210 days of labor last year.

When young cadre Li Tseng-tseng was elected secretary of the Party committee of the Tawu commune, he still maintained with the help of the hsien Party committee the character of a farmer by working more than 240 days a year. Once, he went to Tunghsiaoch'i production brigade, a selected point with poorer production conditions, to settle down. For the sake of transforming the physiognomy of this production brigade, he and the cadres, the old peasants and the technicians travelled over mountains and valleys to carry out a survey of the terrain, and laid down a plan for the opening of a canal. After work commenced, he would regularly go each day before daybreak to the mountain to work on the tunnel, and when the commune members appeared for work, he would have already been working for some time. Battling fiercely together with the commune members, he opened up a tunnel more than 430 meters long through the hill, completed a canal for irrigation and extended the irrigated area by more than 200 mow.

P'ingshan hsien formerly used to be a revolutionary base, and there are always some old cadres among the leading bodies at various levels. In the course of training new cadres, the hsien Party committee has paid attention to adopting the method of the old leading the new to let these old cadres play their parts to the full. Several old cadres of the leading members of the hsien Party committee have set themselves up as examples, and are diligently using their role of models in hard struggle to acquaint the new cadres with the glorious tradition of the Party.

Not long after the promotion of young cadre Yang Hsi-t'ien to a leadership post in the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, Chang Shuo, the secretary of the hsien Party committee who joined the revolution during the War against Japanese Aggression, bearing in mind the shortcoming of his lack of experience in actual struggle, went with him to settle down in Pei-paiyen production brigade of Nantien commune. When the commune members got up at three o'clock in the morning, they also got up at three o'clock in the morning. When the militiamen took part in an extra work shift at night, they also took part in it.

During the great drought of 1972, Chang Shuo, who was nearly 50 at that time, displaying the zeal of the revolutionary war period, each day carried water for 40 to 50 rounds and walked 60 to 70 li for seven continuous days. Together with Yang Hsi-t'ien, he also went to 73 production brigades in five communes to carry out extensive on-the-spot investigations, and by linking up the large amount of information from his investigations and summing up experience from the points, discovered the method of drilling mechanical well through rock layers, and brought about water conservation by using underground water with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

After the popularization of this experience, the whole hsien has within several months drilled more than 420 eyes of mechanical wells, brought into play greater efficiency in irrigation during the drought and scored a good agricultural harvest. In practicing together with the older cadre, Yang Hsi-t'ien received tempering and improved his ability. Chang Shuo himself also further raised his awareness of class struggle.

* * *

WOMEN CADRES

Train Female Cadres and Give Play to Women's Role

- The Wusih Municipal Textiles and Silks System promotes a number of elite female workers to leadership posts to give full play to their positive role in the three major revolutionary movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 8, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, February 7, 1973) Party organizations at various levels of the textiles and silks system of Wusih municipality, Kiangsu Province, have energetically selected and promoted and trained female cadres to give full play to their positive role in the three major revolutionary movements.

The female workers make up 61 percent of the personnel of the Wusih textiles and silks system. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, they raised considerably their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. A profound change came over their spiritual outlook. In the past few years, with the continuous development of revolution and production, the Party organizations at various levels of this system have successively selected and promoted a number of women cadres in keeping with the five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Last year alone, 13 female cadres of this system were promoted to be No. 1 and No. 2 persons of basic-level Party organizations. At present, the whole system has a total of 965 female cadres doing factory- and workshop-level leadership duties.

The Party organizations at various levels of the Wusih municipal textiles and silks system pays great attention to organizing women cadres to read and study and raising their theoretical level and policy level and strengthening their consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Apart from sending some female cadres to study at the municipal reading class, the whole system last year held a reading class for seven groups of 221 women cadres in all to take up studies. The aim was to help them read books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works one by one and solve their difficulties in reading. Deputy secretary Kuo Ken-t'i of the Party committee of Wusih No. 1 Silk-Drawing Factory joined the factory at the age of eight as a child laborer. She had relatively low cultural level and found it relatively difficult to study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. After the factory Party committee sent her to study at the reading class held by the upper-level organ, she gradually raised her level through concrete tutorship. After returning from the reading class, she persevered in study by herself. She finished the four volumes of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Manifesto, The State and Revolution and other works by Marx and Lenin. She is capable of consciously applying revolutionary theory as a guide to her own practice. She has achieved relatively good results.

Party organizations at various levels of the Wusih textiles and silks system make a point of placing female cadres on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements and letting them acquire more skills in practice and gain leadership work experience. Most of the eleven female cadres of the leadership of Wusih No. 1 Silk-Drawing Factory Party committee assumed their leadership posts after the great cultural revolution. After being tempered and tested in practical struggle, they have raised considerably their consciousness of line struggle and their business management ability. As the old cadres are gradually transferred to leadership organs at a higher level, these new cadres take on themselves the heavy burdens of revolution and production in the whole factory.

For several years, raw silk output of this factory went up from year to year. The quality improved continuously. Deputy secretary Li Shu-ch'in of the Wusih Red Guard Silk and Satin Factory humbly learned from old cadres and from the masses. Her work ability was enhanced. In the second half of last year, the factory encountered difficulties arising out of a heavy workload and the poor quality of raw materials. Li Shu-ch'in went deep into the midst of workshops to join workers and technical personnel in analyzing the features of raw materials and studying measures to improve quality. At last, poor-quality raw materials were successfully used in drawing high-standard silk. The state plan for the whole factory was fulfilled 13 days ahead of time.

To enable a large number of women cadres newly assigned to leadership work to raise their practical work ability in a relatively quick way, Party organizations at various levels have adopted a series of measures to give them concrete guidance.

For instance, in assigning work to female cadres, attention is paid to matching the new with the old, making the old lead the new, taking the new as a stimulation to the old with a view to mutual progress. The relevant leadership departments constantly go deep into the midst of basic levels to ascertain the study and work conditions of female cadres and help them to sum up experience.

Wusih No. 5 Dyeing Factory is a unit marked by relatively complex conditions and relatively difficult work. After new cadre Wu A-fen acted as this factory's No. 1 person, due to lack of experience, she failed to get work off to a good start and felt the great strain of it. On seeing this, vice chairman Chu Pen-hsien of the Textiles and Silks System helps her think out ideas and ways and means. She was enabled to acquire a lot of leadership work experience. Later, Wu A-fen took line education as the lever and vigorously sought the ideological build-up of the leading squad and the cultivation of a style. Work was set on the right course with rapidity.

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STRIKE ANNIVERSARY

In Memory of the 50th Anniversary of the "February 7" Big Strike

- Various activities held in Peking, Wuhan, Chengchou and other areas

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 8, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch, February 7, 1973) The masses in Peking, Wuhan, Chengchou and other areas have held various activities in solemn commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the "February 7" Big Strike of Peking-Hankow Railway workers.

One thousand six hundred representatives of the workers of Peking municipality held a commemoration general meeting at the Peking "February 7" Engine and Rolling Stock Works today. At the meeting, the old workers, once participants in the "February 7" Big Strike, recounted the history of courageous struggle against imperialism, feudalism and all reactionary groups waged by the Peking-Hankow railway workers under the leadership of the Communist Party, daunted by neither violence nor threats to personal safety. Responsible persons of the municipal workers congress and young workers' representatives spoke at the conference. They expressed their determination to learn the glorious revolutionary traditions of the revolutionary forerunners, to study seriously Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in the current criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign and to lay hold of the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in making penetrating criticism, in order to draw a clear line of distinction between the correct and the wrong line and raise the consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Recently, many factories, army units, schools and other basic-level units in Wuhan municipality and various areas of Hupeh enthusiastically held report meetings and forums in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the "February 7" Big Strike. Vivid revolutionary tradition and line education was conducted for the broad masses.

Today, the railway workers in the area of Wuhan and over 1,500 people on various fronts solemnly held a general meeting in commemoration of the "February 7" Big Strike. Responsible persons of the CCP Wuhan Municipal Committee, veteran "February 7" workers, and young workers' representatives spoke one after another at the meeting. They voiced the determination to develop the "February 7" revolutionary spirit and plunge energetically into the current criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign to make a still greater contribution to our socialist revolution and socialist construction effort.

After the meeting, the responsible persons of the relevant provincial and municipal parties and the Wuhan Railway Bureau together with the veteran "February 7" workers who attended the general meeting and representatives on various fronts, went to see the "February 7" martyrs' monument and martyr Shih Yang's tomb.

While the 50th anniversary of the "February 7" Big Strike is being commemorated, many factories, organs and schools in the area of Chengchou associate the study of the joint 1973 New Year's Day editorial of the Center's two newspapers and one magazine entitled "New Year Message" with the widespread carrying out of all kinds of propaganda and commemorative activities. Many railway workers, young students and PLA students of Chengchou municipality visit the "February 7" Memorial Tower and the exhibition on the history of the "February 7" struggle. For many days, the Chengchou Railway Administration and the various stations and sections of the Chengchou, Hsinhsiang, Loyang and other bureaus under it have enthusiastically invited veteran "February 7" workers to make reports, in order to study the history of the "February 7" revolutionary struggle. The broad masses received penetrating revolutionary tradition education.

Today, the worker representatives of Chengchou municipality and the Chengchou Municipal Administration Bureau and PLA commanders and fighters totalling 1,500 persons held a commemoration general meeting at the "February 7" Memorial Hall. The responsible persons of Honan Province and Chengchou municipality attended the general meeting. Those comrades present expressed the determination to carry on the glorious "February 7" revolutionary struggle tradition, bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's directive "Dig deep holes, accumulate grain extensively and lay no claim to being the supreme ruler," and make revolution stimulate production and work and prepare for war to win still greater victories.

At the home town of "February 7" martyr Lin Hsiang-ch'ien--Hsiangch'ien commune of Minhou hsien, Fukien Province--a commemorative general meeting was held today. Over 1,300 workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, office cadres, PLA commanders and fighters and Red Guard representatives from Foochow municipality, Minhou hsien and the Foochow Railway Branch and other units attended the general meeting. The representatives present offered wreaths to the martyrs' mausoleum and warm comfort to martyr Lin Hsiang-ch'ien's surviving dependents.

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VETERAN WORKERS

Attention To Development of Old Workers' Role Accelerates the Pace of Enterprise Construction

- The Party committee of No. 213 Machine Tools and Electrical Appliances Factory in the T'ienshui area develops the mass-line style; the state plan for 1972 was overfulfilled in an overall manner three months ahead of time

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 11, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, February 10, 1973) The Party committee of the No. 213 Machine Tools and Electrical Appliances Factory in the area of T'ienshui, Kansu Province, develops the mass-line style and wholeheartedly relies on the working class and gives attention to the development of the role of old workers. As a result, the pace of enterprise construction is accelerated. The state plan of the factory for 1972 was overfulfilled in an overall manner three months ahead of schedule. The up-to-standard percentage of products at one time was raised 15 percent compared with last year. The variety of products nearly doubled. The profits surrendered above far exceeded the planned target.

The Party committee of this factory pays particular attention to relying on old workers in making a good job of ideological-political work. The leading squad not only accepts old workers for participation in the open-door rectification but also constantly calls old workers' forums. The aim is to listen seriously to their opinions and humbly accept their criticism.

For some time, the chief leading members of the Party committee had their hands full with routine work and had less time for basic levels. On noticing the first sign of it, old worker Ho Sung-shan made a timely criticism. His criticism came as a warning to the leading members. They cut down the number of meetings and schedule those indispensable meetings for evenings. Except for those on duty, all Party committee members headed for the forefront of production to lead production. Ties between the cadres and the masses were cemented.

In the past, the production efficiency of the fitters' shift of the mold workshop was low and the mold supplies fell short of demand. This hampered production. Through talking with the masses, a Party committee secretary assigned to a fixed point made investigations and studies in a big way. It was realized that the main cause of the production backwardness of this shift was the lack of leadership over the shift and the groups, with the masses' activism not called into full play. He held many a heart-to-heart talk with the leader of the shift, and joined him in studying Chairman Mao's teaching on the mass line and helped him improve leadership methods. From then on, this shift leader set an example for others. He consulted with the masses on all matters and aroused everyone's activism. To improve the quality of molds, he led the comrades of the whole shift in successfully turning out technologically

advanced semi-automatic rubber molds with the help of the technical personnel. The magnetic iron molds formerly introduced became useless after being used at most 7,000 or 8,000 times. Now the newly made molds remain good after being used 200,000 times.

The Party committee of the No. 213 Machine Tools and Electrical Appliances Factory of the T'ienshui area perseveres in developing the mass line style and leaving the major problems involving enterprises to the masses for discussion. On the basis of mass opinions pooled together, various tasks are handled properly.

Early in 1972, in discussing the annual production plans of the factory, there appeared two different views. One was that the state plan handed down to the factory allowed much leeway and should be surpassed by every means with a view to making a greater contribution to the revolution. Another held that the factory had been in operation for not more than a few years and that if a precedent was set, it could not possibly be maintained hereafter.

Leading members of the factory Party committee went deep into the midst of various workshops to consult with the masses and paid particular attention to listening to old workers' opinions. Some old workers said, "So long as the line is kept straight and the existing potentialities are tapped to the full, overfulfillment of the state plan is entirely possible."

In the light of the old workers' view, the factory Party committee decided to introduce technical innovations and improve quantity and quality in a big way with efforts focused on the key production links. Magnetic iron sheets of the processing workshop had hitherto been produced manually. Low efficiency was coupled with the lack of safety. Old worker Han Ping-ts'ui joined everyone in the energetic improvement of equipment. After a number of tests, they at last put on an automatic basis the production of magnetic iron sheets from removal out of the mold and the conveying of material to the drawing and the handling of material. Not only was the number of machine operators cut down but efficiency was raised 100 percent and handling was made a safe process.

In the past, because of difficulties involved in maintenance, a set of equipment was at all times not put into operation. In the vigorous campaign to introduce technical innovations, old workers, young workers and technical personnel tried to make over this set of equipment. The trouble was straightened out. Production efficiency of plastic products was raised 15 times. Due to the deepening of the effort to introduce technical innovations, the whole factory's production capacity was raised effectively.

Under the leadership of the factory Party committee, the old workers of this factory take the training of young workers as their own glorious duty. In the process of taking on apprentices, they not only make a point of teaching apprentices to acquire production skills but pay particular attention to passing on ideas and showing the proper style. After the new workers joined the factory, many old ones give them class education by adopting the method of recounting family histories. The factory leadership and the old workers also

tell the young workers the history of revolutionary struggle. They are enabled to carry on and develop the glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship and raise their class consciousness and consciousness of the line.

A new worker assigned to work with the drill often produced waste products. Old worker Hou Kuo-jui carefully observed this youth's way of operation. It was found that when at work she always held her body away from the drill, the pieces being processed placed at a great distance from her. After a talk with her, he found that this youth was affected by the idea of shrinking from filth and fatigue and was not content with drilling work only. Master Hou educated her in the story of Chang Szu-te's burning of charcoal. He also invited this young woman's mother to tell the history about how her whole family fled famine from Kiangsu to Kansu. When she fell sick, Master Hou went to see her a number of times braving wind and snow and the severity of cold. Thanks to the old worker's patient help, this young worker raised her consciousness and assiduously took up technical studies. She seldom produced waste products in her work. Not long ago, she gloriously joined the Communist Youth League.

With the help of old workers, the young workers of the whole factory raise their ideological consciousness and technical level very rapidly to form a strong force on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements.

To give better play to the role of old workers, the No. 213 Machine Tools and Electrical Appliances Factory of the T'ienshui area pays attention to training cadres from among workers and successively selects and promotes a number of elite workers to take up workshop and shift leadership duties. Apart from giving them energetic support in their work, the factory Party committee regularly organizes them to attend the study class and helps them to seriously read and study and raises their theoretical level and leadership work capacity. After attending a study class, many basic-level leadership cadres starting out as old workers raised their theoretical level and their ideological consciousness. In their work, they make a point of maintaining the working class' true features and persevere in taking up collective productive labor. They consult with the masses on all matters and win the praise of the masses.

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TECHNICAL CLASSES

Cultural and Scientific and Technical Units of Peking Municipality Hold Various Classes To Help the Cadres and the Masses Raise Their Theoretical Level and Work Ability

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 11, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Peking, February 9, 1973) The cultural and scientific and technical units in Peking hold various forms of classes to help the broad masses of cadres, the worker-peasant masses and technical personnel to raise their theoretical level and their practical work ability.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party National Congress, in response to Chairman Mao's call, "Read and study seriously and master Marxism," the broad masses of cadres in Peking municipality have energetically studied works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao. In line with the deepening of the reading and study effort, the Peking Library and the Library of the Capital have held respectively classes on "Works by Marx and Lenin." Teachers of Peking University and other higher educational institutes are invited to give lectures and lessons to the leading cadres and tutors of over a dozen ch'ü, hsien and bureaus of Peking municipality and over 100 large factories. They are helped to understand the fundamental viewpoints of Marxism in order to criticize penetratingly the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i politically, ideologically and theoretically and draw a clear line of distinction between the correct line and the erroneous line.

Many cadres and "study" tutors raise their self-study ability and tutorship capacity to form a reading and studying backbone force in various units. The two libraries have also held separately forums on such topics as "History of Scientific Inventions," "The Prose of Lu Hsün," etc. The cadre masses were helped to criticize better the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

To meet the needs of the vigorous development of the mass scientific experiment campaign, the agricultural, industrial and scientific and technical departments in Peking municipality hold various forms of scientific and technical classes for the benefit of the broad masses of workers and peasants. The Peking Municipal Agricultural Bureau and Peking Municipal Scientific and Technical Bureau hold a forum on "Science and Technology of a High Wheat Yield." Relevant agricultural and scientific workers, teachers of institutes of higher learning and rural basic-level cadres with a wealth of practical experience, agricultural technicians, etc., are invited over to impart experience in growing high-yield wheat and scientific knowledge to the leading cadres of various ch'ü and hsien responsible for agricultural production as well as certain poor and lower-middle peasants and agricultural technical personnel.

The relevant industrial and scientific and technical departments of Peking municipality and the Peking Municipal Laboring People's Cultural Palace invited some teachers and scientific and technical personnel to explain to the workers and technical personnel of Peking about the applied technique of controllable

silicon, photo-electrical temperature measurement, controllers and their application to single-crystal furnaces and also scientific and technical knowledge of the heat treatment of new varieties of steel, etc. The aim is to popularize advanced skills and stimulate the technical transformation of industry.

The above forums held under the energetic support of the relevant departments in Peking municipality are warmly hailed by the broad masses of cadres and people. Many workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres living in the suburban areas climbed out of bed in the small hours to come over from 100 li away to listen to lectures. After tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the scientific and technical personnel and teachers that give lectures undergo a complete change in their spiritual outlook. They persevere in following the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers and take an active part in productive labor and scientific experiment, and humbly learned from the masses. The rich practical experience created by the laboring people is elevated to theory. These lectures are given in a vivid and dynamic manner and can even be understood with ease.

Since the great cultural revolution, old professor Ts'ai Hsü of the Peking Agricultural College had doggedly conducted research about the cultivation of wheat on an experimental plot. Along with the comrades of the wheat group of the agricultural department of the agricultural college, he cultivates over ten fine wheat varieties. They are popularized in Peking, Hopei, Shansi, Shensi and other areas. Bumper harvests over a vast area have been reaped.

The topic taken up by him, "How to accelerate the selection and breeding of new varieties of wheat" and "How to conduct research into the sterility of male wheat" are warmly hailed by everyone. Incisively teacher Chang Nai-kuo of the Automatic Department of the Tsinghua University lectured on scientific and technical knowledge about controllable silicon from practice to theory. He answered on-the-spot knotty problems raised by many workers and technical personnel. This gave the audience great enlightenment. In response to the fervent demand of various factories, Chang Nai-kuo later again gave a repetition of his lecture to everyone.

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MEDICAL SUPPLIES

New Development in China's Pharmaceutical and Medical Apparatus Industries

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1973)

light operating tables, instrument kits, small x-ray machines, shadowless lamps and high-pressure sterilizers are among the 140,000 pieces of medical apparatus turned out in china for rural hospitals in 1972. these were supplied to the clinics of 10,000 people's communes.

there were marked increases in the output of over a thousand varieties of medical apparatus. workers and staff members of medical apparatus plants have succeeded in producing big-size and precision medical apparatus, including isotope scanning devices, cobalt 60 therapeutic apparatus and respirators.

more kinds of apparatus for acupuncture treatment were made. to keep pace with the development of acupuncture anaesthesia, the medical apparatus industry turned out many kinds of small transistors, electric needling therapeutic devices and detectors.

output of pharmaceutical industry went up 11 per cent in 1972. more and better anti-biotics, sulfa-drugs, vitamins, antipyretics and pain killers, contraceptives, and medicine for treating tuberculosis and endemic diseases were produced. most of the medicine went to the rural areas.

retail prices of medicine remained low during the year. prices for some medicine and drugs had dropped. medicine for rural endemic diseases such as snail fever, hook-worm, malaria and goitre and oral contraceptives is given free of charge.

to keep abreast with the rapidly developing health service the pharmaceutical industry put the emphasis on making medicine of high, rapid and long effect. new varieties of anti-biotics were produced.

in 1972, the supply of drugs made from herbs rose 11 per cent and medicinal herbs increased by 6 per cent. in line with chairman mao's teaching "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level", workers and pharmacists collected tested folk prescriptions to turn out new drugs. investigation teams were sent by a shanghai traditional medicine plant to mountainous areas in five east china provinces to study the people's needs. on this basis, the plant made medicine for people in the mountainous areas.

the teams also collected one thousand folk prescriptions for snakebite. after much research, a highly effective medicine for treating various types of snakebite was produced.

COMMUNE MANAGEMENT

Democratic Management in North China Commune

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Feb. 9, 1973)

"we poor and lower-middle peasants toiled like beasts of burden in the old society and there was no place for us to tell our grievances. today, the commune solicits our opinions before making any important decision."

chang lao-keng, a veteran peasant, told this to hsinhua when we visited his commune.

the chiehma people's commune in luancheng county, north china, got a record harvest of more than eight tons per hectare last year. this was 20 per cent above the 1971 figure, despite the worst drought in half a century. the commune members, whose wisdom and strength made the fight successful, were discussing how to get a still better harvest this year during our stay there.

meeting to get members' opinions

we attended a meeting called by the party branch of the tungyangshih production brigade, at which the representatives of various teams under the brigade, including veteran peasants, young people and women, voiced their opinions on the brigade's production plan for 1973.

the first speaker was a middle-aged man named li yung-chih. he told the meeting how he and others had achieved a good harvest of kaoliang on an experimental plot last year by transplanting the young shoots. he suggested that the brigade popularize this methods.

his proposal received a warm response. others either voiced agreement or put forward amendments.

apart from this, scores of proposals were raised during the two-hour meeting for the brigade leadership to consider. these included a proposal to work the wheat fields in winter better and expand pig-raising.

li lien-chu, deputy secretary of the party branch and chairman of the meeting, told us afterwards that meetings like this are a convenient channel through which the leadership collects the opinions of the commune members.

"the commune members, especially the poor and lower-middle peasants, have so much experience", he explained. "the cadres can do a good job only when their leadership is combined with the wisdom of the masses. therefore, democratic management is of importance in consolidating and expanding the collective economy. we always try to find out what the commune members think before making decisions."

the brigades and teams call such meetings to discuss the cultivation plan, organization of labour power, distribution of income and the purchase of farm machinery. the commune leadership calls such meetings for questions concerning the whole commune.

the importance of such meetings was demonstrated in last year's fight against the drought when some pump wells ran dry. the commune leaders, who had all along worked with the commune members, invited the members' opinions at meetings. together they summed up the experience of deepening old wells and building new ones and popularized this throughout the commune. it was possible to water the fields in a short time.

leaders of brigades and teams report their work to regular meetings of all members. the leadership is elected at such meetings once a year. the accounts of the teams and brigades are made public regularly to be inspected by the members.

solve differences through discussions

leaders of the chiehma commune and its sub-divisions often hold special meetings to discuss suggestions and criticisms from the members. some proposals are adopted right away and differences of opinion are resolved through discussions between the leadership and those with different views.

the tuankan brigade had irrigated its wheat fields before it called an all-member meeting last month to discuss how to improve the field work. some members proposed that they irrigate the land again, while a few people opposed the idea.

after the meeting, the brigade leader, hsin tan, went to the fields with those who opposed the idea. they found that several inches of the top soil had gone dry because the weather had been bad since the end of autumn.

convinced, these people joined the others in watering the land to ensure sufficient soil moisture for the crop when it resumes green growth in the spring.

what would the cadres do if the members' ideas were incorrect?

the chairman of the commune revolutionary committee told us: "it is only natural that some of the members' views should be one-sided occasionally. when differences of opinion arise, we try our best to convince people by words and examples. patience is needed, not commands or orders."

the commune decided several years ago to change the traditional single-crop system after a careful analysis of its soil, fertilizer, irrigation, manpower and so on. as inter-planting of wheat and cotton was something new, some members doubted its advantages.

these members changed their mind later when they saw how well the crops grew on the experimental plots managed by their leaders. "inter-planting is really good exclamation if they can do it, why can't we?" they said.

the commune now grows two crops a year, though it has only 190 frost-free days a year.

masters of commune

in chiehma, the peasants said: "we try our best to make our commune prosperous because we are its masters."

the tuankan brigade called a meeting of representatives of its members last summer after an excellent wheat harvest. the brigade leadership proposed that a big portion of the wheat be distributed among the members. "what if the drought continues?" nieh lao-kan, an elderly peasant, asked. "better put aside more money to buy machinery for the autumn crops."

the brigade revised the original plan on the basis of his criticism. the portion to be distributed was reduced, though the total amount was bigger than the previous year. with added pumps and chemical fertilizer, the brigade achieved a harvest of eight tons per hectare last year. this was 20 per cent above the 1971 figure.

the masses can quickly translate their own proposals into action. in the winter of 1971 the renchiachuang production brigade party branch decided to transform a one-hectare depression into farmland and a fish pond as the masses suggested. over 100 commune members took part in the project in response to the decision. the work was completed at the end of the following spring.

thanks to the mass line, the commune has aroused initiative of the masses and consolidated and expanded its economy. all the land that was constantly afflicted by drought and waterlogging has been transformed to give stable,

high yields despite natural adversities. the commune's grain output has increased by 0.75 tons per hectare every year since 1968.

the commune averages one pig per capita. it has set up a dozen of small enterprises producing phospherous fertilizer, cement, and other products. it has mechanized or semi-mechanized almost all transport, pumping and irrigation, threshing, crop protection, food processing and fodder crushing. the production brigades have all built brick-kilns and other small enterprises.

the grain and other products it turns over to the state has increased year by year. the collective fund is steadily growing and the income of the peasants in 1972 was double the figure for 1965, the year proceeding the cultural revolution.

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

First Worker-Peasant-Soldier Graduates at Peking Teachers College

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1973)

the first group of worker-peasant-soldier students at peking teachers college enrolled in the great proltarian cultural revolution will soon start teaching in middle schools on graduation.

the college, established in 1954, is responsible for training teachers for peking middle schools. among the 832 graduates are factory workers with five or more years of work experience, party branch secretaries of rural production brigades, production team leaders, heads of women's associations, agricultural technicians, armymen and educated youth working in countryside.

the students who entered the college in 1970, took courses in chinese, mathematics, basic information about industry and agriculture, revolutionary literature and art, physical culture, foreign languages and others. they also made investigations and took part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in factories and people's communes. this combined class room study with social experience, according to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education. they made progress in moral, intellectual and physical development.

the students in the chinese department studied marxist-leninist literary and art theories, chairman mao's poems, works by lu hsun, modern and classical chinese and the history of the struggle between the two lines in literature and art since liberation. lectures were given on foreign literature.

liu hsih-huai, a student in the chinese department, is a people's commune member from mountainous yenching county on the outskirts of the city. the first educated person in his family, he was given a warm send-off by the poor and lower-middle peasants when he left for college. his mother gave him the tattered clothes his father had worn for many years in pre-liberation days as a farm hand of the landlord to remind him of the fine qualities of the working people and to help him recall the past misery of the family. she said: "it's due to chairman mao that you are a college student. you must follow chairman mao's teachings and study hard for the proletariat." he studied very hard and was able to overcome many difficulties when he thought how the poor peasants were denied the right to a schooling in the past. he was admitted into the communist youth league. when he left for the post of a middle school teacher taking with him the tattered clothes his mother had given him, he said: "i will devote myself to the party's educational cause and train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

the worker-peasant-soldier students studied "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution" and other important works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin as well as chairman mao's works.

chang wei-tung, who placed third in the women's 800-metre race at the inter-college athletic meet last autumn, is a graduate of the sports department. this commune member has trained hard to strengthen her physique and tenacity. she is now a middle school sports teacher in her native county of miyun on the outskirts of peking.

before they graduated, the young people were student-teachers for one month in peking's middle schools.

AFFORESTATION

Spring Afforestation in Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1973)

the spring afforestation campaign is under way in many parts of southern china. the campaign started in early winter in response to chairman mao's call "cover the country with trees."

fukien province had planted 27,000 hectares of trees by mid-january. a major forest area in southern china, the province has overfulfilled its annual afforestation plan every year during the cultural revolution. a forestry production meeting was called last autumn by the provincial party committee and revolutionary committee to sum up experience and work out the winter-spring afforestation plan.

in the chengkuan commune of the province, 6,000 people braved the rain to plant trees on 330 hectares on a dozen hills. mountainous chienou county in northern fukien province has in the past few years delivered 200,000 cubic metres of timber to the state every year. the county has this year planted 3,700 hectares to trees. in foochow, the provincial capital, 45,000 magnolia, camphor and birch trees have been planted to beautify the city.

by mid-january, anhwei province had collected 2,600 tons of tree seeds, while nursing saplings. four areas, including liuan and suhsien, have already planted 3,000 hectares. attention is paid to planting more fast-growing timber trees and building fir forests. to raise the survival rate of firs, people on the rolling land in the wuhu area, which has hard yellow soil, dug contour ditches one metre deep and one metre wide and filled them with rich soil and fertilizer before planting the trees. a total of 25,000 metres of such ditches have been dug.

in kiangsi province, afforestation is going on at a faster rate than last year. many leading cadres have gone among the masses to give leadership. well over 30,000 people in hsinyu county are taking part in the campaign. they have planted 1,400 hectares, pruned 5,300 hectares of saplings planted in the past three years and restored large tracts of tea-oil trees. the kuanshan forest centre in juichin county has in the past three years covered many hills with 1,200 hectares of trees. the survival rate of the centre last year's planting came to 97 per cent. before working out this year's afforestation plan, the forest centre made a survey of the soil on desolate hills scheduled to be afforested.

FARM MACHINES

China Produces More Farm Machinery

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1973)

china produced more farm machinery in 1972 than in the previous year. the output of tractors increased 10 per cent and internal combustion engines 25 per cent. the farm machines produced are of better quality. this is a new achievement made by the country's machine-building industry in its efforts to accelerate farm mechanization by adhering to the general principle for developing the national economy "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

the local party committees have strengthened their leadership and taken measures to ensure the constant growth of farm machinery production. the leading departments in shantung and hopei provinces have considered the increase of small diesel engines as an important link in farm mechanization. small diesel engines with a total of 900,000 horse-power were turned out in shantung province in 1972. over 80 per cent of the new wells in hopei province were fitted with pumps and they played a big role in offsetting the drought last year.

since last year, machine building departments in many parts of the country have been making efforts to produce complete sets of farm machinery. through socialist coordination, kiangsu province was able to turn out 80 per cent of the parts for diesel engines, hand tractors and other machines in 1972 as against 60 per cent in 1971. the province can now produce complete sets of quite a number of farm machines and implements.

at present 96 per cent of the counties in china have set up their own farm machinery building and repair plants. during the busy farming seasons the plants send technical groups down to the people's communes and production brigades to help repair farm machinery. a farm machinery building and repair plant in the fuhsin mongolian autonomous county of northeast china's liaoning province sent workers to study the topography, soil and climate in 472 production brigades and turned out various kinds of farm machinery and tools that are suitable to local conditions.

SPRING FARMING

Spring Farming in Full Swing on South China Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 8, 1973)

hainan island, china's second largest island, is in the heat of spring farming while the country's northern part is still snow-bound.

paddyfields in the counties of the autonomous chou inhabited by people of the li and miao nationalities in the southern part of the island are already carpeted in green. transplanting is in full swing in the north where han people live in compact communities. the whole island, stretching from the wuchih mountains to the coastal plains, is seething with activities.

this island in south china can harvest three rice crops in succession a year. the cadres and commune members of various nationalities on the island have made great efforts in the last two years to extend existing projects to form complete irrigation and drainage systems while improving low-yielding land. this contributed to the island's success in winning an all-time high in total grain output in 1971. despite natural calamities, the island's 1972 grain output was six per cent over the 1971 figure.

to win a still bigger harvest in 1973, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels led the masses of peasants to build irrigation and drainage works and improve low-yielding land. they built fields that give high, stable harvests despite drought or excessive rains in line with chairman mao's instruction "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." during the winter, the peasants excavated 11.79 million cubic metres of earth and stone in building or repairing water control works, extended or improved irrigation facilities for some 36,000 hectares, and improved 112,000 hectares of land.

the peasants in various parts levelled farmland before transplanting started. and as soon as they completed their irrigation works, they unfolded a campaign to collect and apply manure, which involved more than half a million people every day. as a result, all the 222,000 hectares of farmland got an adequate supply of ground manure. people of all trades take an active part in helping with the spring farming. industrial, commercial and transport departments have sent large quantities of farm implements and other goods to help minority people improve their farming methods.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Comrade E.F. Hill Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 9, 1973)

e. f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist), wound up his visit to china and left here for home today.

he was seen off at the railway station by chen yu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, and leading members of organisations under the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee.

also present was tang kai, leading member of a department concerned of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, who had accompanied comrade hill to kwangchow.

comrade hill arrived in kwangchow from peking by air on february 7 and was honored at a banquet in the evening by comrade chen yu. during his stay here, comrade hill visited a rural people's commune.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Congratulates Samdech Sihanouk on Successful Visit to Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1973)

"congratulate samdech sihanouk on his successful visit to viet nam", is the title of an article by the "people's daily" commentator today. the article reads:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia has made a friendship visit to the democratic republic of viet nam at its invitation from january 30 to february 7, 1973. during his visit, samdech sihanouk held talks with premier pham van dong on the struggle now being waged by the peoples of the two countries and reached complete agreement on all the

questions discussed. the chinese government and people warmly congratulate samdech sihanouk on his successful visit.

the people of the three indochinese countries share the same weal and woe. they have always supported and encouraged each other in their protracted common struggle. the struggle of the vietnamese people has now entered into a new stage and the people of cambodia and laos are marching forward victoriously. the visit of samdech sihanouk to the d.r.v.n. in this excellent situation is undoubtedly of great significance. this visit and the publication of the joint communique have made a new contribution to the further promotion of the close friendship and militant unity of the three indochinese people.

as pointed out in the joint communique, the recent signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" is a great victory won by the vietnamese people in their protracted struggle, a victory of the indefectible solidarity of the three peoples of indochina and a common victory of the people all over the world. the vietnamese people are resolved to hold aloft the banner of peace, independence, democratic liberties and national concord and continue their struggle to complete the national, democratic revolution in south viet nam, defend and build the socialist north, and proceed toward the peaceful reunification of the country. every new success achieved by the vietnamese people on their road forward hereafter will certainly vigorously impel the situation in indochina to develop in the direction favourable to the people in the area.

the joint communique praised the heroic fight and great victories of the cambodian people under the leadership of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia and reaffirmed the solemn stand for the solution of the cambodia problem in accordance with the "five-point declaration" of march 23, 1970 by head of state of cambodia samdech sihanouk. the communique stressed that the united states must strictly respect the fundamental national rights of the cambodian people and the neutrality of cambodia; the internal affairs of cambodia must be settled by the cambodian people themselves without foreign interference; samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, is the representative of the legality, legitimacy and continuity of the cambodian state; the royal government of national union of cambodia is the only and unique legal and legitimate government of the cambodian people. the cambodian people's just struggle and their just stand for the solution of the cambodia problem has all along won the resolute support of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, as well as the vigorous

support of the chinese people and the people of various countries in the world. obviously the cambodia problem can be settled and peace be restored in the whole of indochina only by respecting the fundamental national rights of the cambodian people and eliminating foreign interference.

the chinese people are close comrades-in-arms and brothers of the vietnamese and cambodian people. we have always regarded the indochinese peoples' struggle as our own struggle and their victory as our own victory. hereafter, the chinese people will, as always, resolutely support the just struggle of the three indochinese peoples. we are deeply convinced that holding aloft the banner of unity and friendship of the indochinese people's summit conference and persisting in struggle, the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos will certainly realize their national aspirations and win complete victory.

Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk Visit Foshan City in Kwangtung

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 8, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests visited the shihwan art ceramics factory and the folk art research society at foshan city, kwangtung province, today. they were accorded a warm welcome there.

accompanying the distinguished guests on the tour were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and mme. ting sheng; meng hsien-teh, chairman of the foshan administrative regional revolutionary committee, and mme. meng hsien-teh, and jen cheng-hsiu, chairman of the foshan municipal revolutionary committee.

shihwan art ceramics has a history of more than 700 years. since liberation, and especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the craftsmen have gone deeper into life and produced many works in praise of workers, peasants and soldiers. their new creations also reflect the struggles of the people of indochina and other countries.

samdech and mme. sihanouk showed great interest in a sculpture being modelled on heroic fighters of the people's national liberation armed forces of cambodia. samdech sihanouk praised the workers for using their art to express the support of the chinese people for the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

at the foshan folk art research society, the distinguished cambodian guests inspected paper-cuts and a variety of artistically designed lanterns. both products have a very long history behind them.

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee sponsored a soiree today in honour of samdech and madame sihanouk. artistes sang "remembrance of china" and "long live people's china, long live chairman mao exclamation" composed by samdech sihanouk. an acrobatics performance followed. at the end of the soiree samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished guests, in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, ting sheng and others, went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artistes. the cambodian guests presented them with a floral basket for their successful performance.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1973)

aquiles torres retamal, director of "agencia de publicidad vanguardia" of the chilean socialist party, and another chilean friend now on a visit to china left here by plane yesterday to visit shanghai before leaving for home.

while in peking, they were honoured at a banquet given by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they had discussions with people of peking cultural and physical cultural circles, saw theatrical performances and visited factories, people's communes and schools.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Peking Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Cairo for Tunisia

(NCNA-English Cairo, Feb. 8, 1973)

the peking acrobatic troupe of china left here for tunisia this afternoon after a two-week friendly visit to egypt.

the troupe was seen off at the airport by ahmed behairy, representative of the cultural exchange department of the egyptian ministry of culture and information, and other egyptian friends. chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min was also present.

the chinese troupe arrived in egypt on january 25 and staged altogether ten shows in cairo, alexandria and tanta, capital of garbia governorate, to some 15,000 spectators. the shows were warmly welcomed and highly praised by spectators and the press.

during their stay in egypt, wang hsiao-yi, head, and liu hsi-lin, deputy head, of the troupe, called on egyptian responsible officials concerned and had friendly conversations with them.

ambassador chai tse-min gave a reception here yesterday evening for the troupe's visit to egypt.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Civil Aviation Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1973)

ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the iranian civil aviation delegation led by jafar abolmoali, deputy chief of civil aviation of iran.

present at the banquet were tsao ke-chiang, leading member of a department concerned, and parviz safinya, minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy in china.

the delegation arrived here on february 6.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan-China Fishery Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1973)

a delegation of the japan-china fishery association led by jisaku eguchi, chairman of the association, arrived here this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china fishery association.

it was greeted at the airport by hsiao peng, acting president of the host association, and leading members of organizations concerned.

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenya's Assistant Minister of Health Receives Chinese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Feb. 8, 1973)

kenyan assistant minister of health m. jahazi received the delegation of the chinese medical association led by doctor chen chung-wei in nairobi today and had a friendly conversation with them, according to a report reaching here.

the chinese medical delegation has been invited to attend the annual scientific conference of the east african medical research council.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in kenya wang hui-min was also present on the occasion.

last evening, wang hui-min gave a reception in honour of the chinese medical delegation.

among the two hundred guests attending the reception were assistant minister jahazi, high officials of the east african medical research council and friends in medical circles of kenya. some of the delegates from african and asian countries who have come to participate in the annual conference also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Feb. 7, 1973)

', 197_ mauritanian president moktar ould daddah received chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him here today.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Premier of Netherlands Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1973)

barend biesheuvel, premier of the netherlands, received yesterday hao teh-ching, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of the netherlands, and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a report from the hague.

Chinese Men's Speed-Skating Team Leaves Peking for Netherlands

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1973)

a seven-member chinese men's speed-skating team led by ko tun left here by air today for the netherlands to participate in the 1973 world men's speed-skating championships.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including sung chung and kung ke-fei.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

DPRK Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1973)

ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his party arrived here by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei. they were given a warm welcome at the airport by more than 3,000 people in peking.

present at the airport were chi peng-fei, foreign minister; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; and leading members of other departments concerned including wang hai-jung, ting kuo-yu, ting hsueh-sung, lu wei-chao, wei yu-ming, wang pin and kao chien-chung.

on hand was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

peking airport today flew the national flags of the democratic people's republic of korea and china. braving severe cold, the big welcoming crowd carried streamers reading: "firm support for the korean people's just struggle to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people exclamation"

when foreign minister ho dam and his party alighted from the plane, chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and others stepped forward and cordially shook hands with them. in the company of chi peng-fei and others, the korean comrades-in-arms walked round to meet the welcomers, who waved bouquets and cheered: "long live president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" youngsters danced gaily to express their friendly feelings for the korean comrades-in-arms.

present were d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, and minister-counsellor li jae pil and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy.

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi was also present.

Chinese and DPRK Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1973)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, held talks here this afternoon.

the talks proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

among those taking part in the talks on the korean side were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china; and chon in chol, councillor, choe sang muk, councillor and director of the third bureau, and kim sang hak and kim sang dae, instructors, of the korean foreign ministry.

among those taking part in the talks on the chinese side were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and ho chang-ming and chang ting-yen.

Military Attache of Korean Embassy in Peking Gives Reception on KPA Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1973)

senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, gave a reception here this afternoon warmly celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

attending the reception were:

li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; and leading members of the p.l.a. general departments, services and arms, the p.l.a. peking units, the peking garrison and other departments li ta, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, chou jen-chieh, tsao li-huai, chung hui, yao kuo-min, liu yueh-sheng, lan ting-hui, fan yang-chun, chang yun-lung and yang sen; and

leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese

people's association for friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung, shen chien, chai shu-fan, han tsung-cheng, liu fu-chih, tu hsing-yuan, sun hsiao-feng, hsieh hua, shih shao-hua, li ching-chuan, yang teh-chung, wu leng-hsi, shih hai-yun, yeh chih-chien, chou jung-kuo and ting hsueh-sung; and representatives of the red star china-korea friendship people's commune and the families of the martyrs of the former chinese people's volunteers.

general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the everlasting revolutionary friendship between the people and armed forces of china and korea sealed in blood in their revolutionary struggles.

also present were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries.

Chieh-fang-chün Pao Editorial Warmly Celebrates Anniversary of KPA

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1973)

the "liberation army daily" published today an editorial entitled "warm celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army". full text of the editorial reads as follows:

twentyfive years have elapsed since the birth of the heroic korean people's army, the revolutionary armed forces of the workers' party of korea. with profound revolutionary feelings and friendship of the proletariat, the chinese people's liberation army, together with all the chinese people, extends its warmest congratulations and its lofty militant salute to the korean people and the korean people's army on the occasion of their glorious festival.

the korean people's army is an army created personally by president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and armed with marxism-leninism. under the wise command of comrade kim il sung, this heroic army has resolutely carried out the revolutionary line of the workers' party and performed marvelous feats for the revolutionary cause of the korean people by closely relying upon the people and inheriting and carrying forward the glorious tradition of the armed struggle against the japanese aggressors.

the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung has pointed out: "through its heroic, self-sacrificing struggle, the people's army has acquitted itself well of the revolutionary tasks it assumed before our homeland and people and has added many a brilliant success to the revolutionary history of our party, a history which provides a shining example for generations to come."

the glorious course of struggle traversed by the korean people's army is one in which the korean people, holding aloft the banner of the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, have advanced from victory to victory. during the great fatherland liberation war, the korean people's army, together with the people of the whole country, daring to fight and daring to win with sublime heroism, defeated the extremely overbearing u.s. aggressors, defended the independence and security of korea and made a great contribution to the world revolutionary people's cause of revolutionary struggle against imperialism.

after the truce, the korean people and the korean people's army have, under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung, carried out in unity the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and the policy of converting the whole army into a cadre army, moderhizing the whole army, arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country. with rifle in one hand and hammer and sickle in the other, they have made new merits in defending and reconstructing their socialist fatherland. reaching a new level both politically and militarily, the korean people's army is more powerful than ever. the democratic people's republic of korea has become a mighty bulwark in the struggle against imperialism.

with great admiration for the tremendous achievements scored by the korean people's army, the chinese people's liberation army is proud of having the heroic korean people's army as a reliable comrade-in-arms. we shall sincerely learn from our korean comrades-in-arms and wish the fraternal korean people's army still greater victories in their new struggles.

at present, the developments in asia and the world have become more and more favourable to the revolutionary people of all countries. the heroic vietnamese people, after more than ten years of bloody battles, have finally impelled the u.s. government to sign the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam, thus providing the conditions for the vietnamese people to settle their own problem free from foreign armed intervention. this is a great victory of the vietnamese people and also a great victory of the people of the world. korea has also made headways in the cause of independent and peaceful reunification. the three principles for the reunification of the fatherland put forward by kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, have charted the correct

orientation for accelerating the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and reflected the strong desire of the 40 million korean people. the release of the joint statement of north and south korea, the founding of the north-south co-ordination committee and the opening of its first meeting are the important achievements for the line of independent and peaceful reunification of the country. the historical experience has proved that all just causes are invincible. despite of the continuing obstruction by u.s. imperialism to the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, we are convinced that, under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the korean people and army, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, will certainly overcome obstacles on their way forward and accomplish the sacred cause of peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has pointed out, "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy."

china and korea are linked by the same mountains and rivers and are as closely related as the lips and the teeth. during the past five decades, the common struggle has closely linked together our two peoples and two armies. they have been supporting each other and fighting together. during the chinese revolutionary wars, heroic sons and daughters of the korean people have given direct aid to the chinese people's revolution at the cost of their blood. in their fatherland liberation war, the korean people and army have not only defended their revolutionary gains but also given precious support of proletarian internationalism to the chinese people. today, the korean people are triumphantly marching forward on the road of socialism along the direction set by the fifth congress of the workers' party. this is a powerful inspiration and support to the chinese people. the great militant friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and korea cemented in blood is based on principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. no force on earth can break it. the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, following chairman mao's teachings, resolutely support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful reunification of the fatherland. they will always unite closely with the fraternal korean people and the korean people's army, fighting shoulder to shoulder and marching forward together.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 8, 1973)

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to sri lanka, left here for home yesterday at the termination of his office.

seeing him off at the airport were illangaratna, minister of foreign and internal trade, r.d. senanayake, deputy minister of planning and employment, monerawela, chief protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs, walpita, president of the sri lanka-china friendship association, and diplomatic envoys of some countries in sri lanka.

yang hui-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other officials, of the chinese embassy were also present to see him off.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chou En-lai, Wang Shu-sheng, Peng Shao-hui and Ho Ying Meet Delegation of Tanzanian Ministry of Defense and National Service

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met with minister e.m. sokoine and all members of the delegation of the ministry of defence and national service of tanzania he is leading. they were photographed together.

present at the meeting were tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura, deputy leader of the delegation f.j. mchauru, and its members lt. col. d.b. musuguri, maj. t.a.m. simba, maj. o. metilli, maj. m.n. mwakalindile, maj. h. mlinde, capt. s.h. boma and lt. l.m. likongo.

premier chou en-lai and others had a cordial and friendly conversation with minister e.m. sokoine, ambassador r.s. wambura and deputy delegation leader f.j. mchauru.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned chai cheng-wen, chang ching-hua, chong fei, wen yeh-chan, lu kuei, sung ju-an, hsu erh-wei, ma chien-hsien and chao ching-tien.

Tanzanian Minister Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1973)

e.m. sokoine, minister of defence and national service of the united republic of tanzania, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of the p.l.a. services and arms and other departments including chou hsi-han, hsueh shao-ching, kung tsung-chou, li chia-yi, tsui ping, wang kuei-teh, lung chen-piao, liu fu, chai cheng-wen, ho kung-kai and cheng fei.

present were tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura, embassy officials and all members of the visiting delegation of the tanzanian ministry of defence and national service.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. minister e.m. sokoine and vice-minister wang shu-sheng proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and armies of tanzania and china.

on hand were also military attaches of various countries in peking.

Delegation of Ministry of Defense and National Service of Tanzania Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1973)

the delegation of the ministry of defence and national service of tanzania led by minister e. m. sokoine wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking for the democratic people's republic of korea by special plane this afternoon.

the airport flew the national flags of tanzania and china. the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the general logistics department of the p.l.a., and leading members of various services and arms and departments concerned.

military attaches of various countries in peking were present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Argentine Government Promulgates New Fishing Law

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1973)

the government of argentina, in defence of its fishery resources, promulgated a new fishing law on february 6 under which no foreign boats are allowed to fish within argentina's 200 nautical mile territorial waters as from february 7, according to a report from buenos aires.

the law decreed that all living resources of the sea under argentina's sovereign jurisdiction are the property of the state and can only be exploited by boats flying argentine flags with foregoing permits from the pertinent authorities. foreign vessels violating the law are subjected to fines between 5,000 and 100,000 u.s. dollars.

the new law followed certain restrictions imposed by the government earlier, under which a limited number of foreign vessels with government permission could operate six nautical miles off the coast for a limited catch.

Radio Conakry Condemns Imperialist Policy of Maritime Hegemony

(NCNA-English Conakry, Feb. 8, 1973)

a commentary over radio conakry on february 5 strongly condemned the imperialist powers for their bellicose and exploiting policy of hegemony on the open seas and stressed the defence of the country's territorial waters within the limits of 130 nautical miles.

the commentary was referring to the important subject of maritime laws to be discussed at the 20th session of the o.a.u. council of ministers in addis ababa with a view to co-ordinating a common policy among the african nations.

the commentary pointed out: the monopoly capital has no right at all to force us to fix the limits of our territorial waters. on the contrary, only coastal countries themselves have the right to do so. if imperialism thinks that it has the right to force us to fix the limits of our territorial waters on the atlantic and the mediterranean according to its will by resorting to various treaties, acts of terror and blackmail and by defying international law, it is because it attempts to launch armed aggression and strangle our economy which is not yet free from the vestiges of imperialist influence.

the commentary said: imperialism tries hard to sow dissension among the coastal countries so that it might make its way to our seas and oceans at will.

the commentary said that guinea has independently fixed her limits of territorial waters at 130 nautical miles. president sekou toure announced the country's territorial waters limits in a decree issued on june 3, 1964.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Peking Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Tunis

(NCNA-English Tunis, Feb. 8, 1973)

peking acrobatic troupe of china, with wang hsiao-yi as head and liu hsi-lin as deputy head, arrived here today for a friendly visit to tunisia following a visit to egypt.

present at the airport to meet the troupe were ezeddine bachaouch, vice-president of the tunisian national committee of culture, klibi abdel kader, secretary general of the tunis regional committee of culture, jamaleddine mokhtar, director of the international relations department of the national committee of culture, amara skhiri, director of the relations department of the regional committee of the national committee of culture, as well as personages of cultural and art circles of the country.

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng was also present.

prior to the arrival of the troupe, tunisian press and radio announced the news of its forthcoming visit, and the t.v. transmitted several items of its programme yesterday evening.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

New Chapters Added to "Cherish-People Model Company"

- An account of several episodes related to observance of mass discipline by the commanders and fighters of the 9th company of a certain PLA artillery unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 13, 1973)

In the war years, the 9th company of a certain PLA artillery unit fought from south to north and took a hand in mass work wherever they went. They cared for every blade of grass and every tree of the masses and strictly observed the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention." The masses presented the company with a banner bearing the words "Cherish-People Model Company." During socialist construction, the 9th company carried out and developed the glorious traditions of the PLA and observed mass discipline in an exemplary way. The masses of people called the men "Old 8th Route Army of Former Years."

"Electric Wire Poles Appear To Have Sprouted Out of the Ground by Themselves"

At the height of summer, the blazing sun beat down like a ball of fire. The 9th company was carrying out a wiring assignment somewhere in Liaohsi.

As the line was strung out to Hochia brigade of Hsianglintzu commune of Taian hsien, it had to pass through a tract of verdant maize-grown field. To keep the crop from being damaged, the cadres and fighters digging holes for wire poles first removed the seedlings one by one, and heaped displaced earth against field ridges shovel by shovel. With the poles fixed, the green seedlings were put back in their original places one by one and watered. The scorching sun overhead left the fighters' clothes drenched in a bath of sweat.

Their mouths burned with thirst. But to save every seedling, the PLA comrades spared every mouthful of water in the kettle for the green seedlings. The line was stretched forward with a beaten path left. Three men who specially worked behind plowed and loosened up the hardened earth.

Deeply moved by the sight of their act the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hochia brigade organized an on-the-spot meeting at the 9th company work site. His eyes darting from the wire poles to the replanted green seedlings and back again, an aged poor peasant said with feeling, "In 1947, the Kuomintang soldiers set up wire posts here once. Not only was a large patch of crops ruined but every known wicked act was committed--slaughtering and arson. Today, our fraternal soldiers have strung lines across. Not only is Mao Tse-tung's thought energetically preached and help given in our productive labor but the seedlings on the fields are left intact. The wire posts look like having sprouted out of the ground by themselves!"

Placed in the Midst of Forests, They Touch Not A Piece of Firewood

Once, the 9th company went to fell trees in the old forests in the depths of mountains in Wangch'ing hsien.

When they first reached the forests, some comrades held that with firewood aplenty in the forests, taking one or two trees for fuel would not matter. The Party branch organized all to study the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention." The glorious tradition of the company observing mass discipline was driven home. Everyone said, "Discipline is a guarantee for the implementation of the line. Touching the firewood or not is a major problem bearing on execution of the state's forest policy. We are the people's army. All our actions must be prompted by the interests of the people. We cannot touch a single piece of wood of the masses."

Thereafter, the 9th company strictly observed all the regulations governing the forest yard, and cared for every blade of grass and every twig of a tree. In the three years of the execution of the assignment, the company got all its fuel for cooking and heating from reeds the comrades collected during their spare time, and never touched a single piece of firewood. The story of the 9th company "being placed in the midst of old forests but not tempted to draw firewood therefrom" made the rounds among the forest yard workers.

Good Tidings from the Apple Orchard

In mid-September last year, the apples were ripe. The area of Lüta was a picture of hills covered with trees which were laden with fruit. Everywhere an enveloping aura of a bumper harvest prevailed.

One day, comrades of the telephone squad of the 9th company were stringing a line across an orchard, their heads bumping into apples dangling from the trees. Fallen over-ripe apples littered the ground. At this

time, the comrades called to mind a story told them by national fighting hero deputy political commissar Ch'ang En-chü about the Volunteer Army in Korea who strictly observed the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention."

Once, on a combat mission, a certain sub-detachment had gone without food one day and one night. Passing by a village, they found the American bandit fliers' bombing had left the houses a shambles with grain scattered around. The Volunteers gathered up and kept the grain in a safe place without touching a single grain. Back from the mountains, the masses of Korean people felt deeply moved by the Volunteer Army's observance of discipline and its love for the Korean people, saying, "The Volunteer Army is really Chairman Mao's good army!"

At the thought of this, everyone chorused, "We must develop the glorious traditions of the people's army. We cannot knock down or touch a single one of the people's apples. We must observe the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" in an exemplary way.

For fear of knocking down the apples, they bent their bodies as they worked on the line. For fear of stepping on the fallen apples, they fixed their eyes on the ground, agilely skipping their way through. At the sight of this, the poor and lower-middle peasants putting up their thumbs and said, "The PLA is really the people's fraternal army!"

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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A Camp Site Picked the Fourth Time

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 13, 1973)

In April last year, the 2nd battalion of a certain PLA unit came to camp at Paiho brigade, Nepo hsien, Hunan. On learning this, the local people were seized with great delight. They specially picked a relatively flat and level piece of land at the end of the village for the PLA's camp site. The comrades of the construction company of the PLA arriving here made a topographical survey. It was held that this location bordered by a mountain and a stream was an easily accessible place very fit for camping but it meant the occupation of over 10 mow of rice field of the production brigade.

They brought back the problem to the battalion headquarters for study. Battalion commander Huang Chien-liang held that the seizing of their field as a camp site for the unit was a gesture of the fraternal soldiers' support. But as an army fighting in the interests of the people, the army should at all times bear in mind the people's interests. Therefore, he joined the commanders and fighters in studying the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" and studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Everything is done with the people's interests in mind." Everyone was led in recalling the army unit's glorious tradition of observing discipline and cherishing the people. It was decided to choose another camp site.

After learning of it, the local masses of people again picked for the unit a piece of land at the side of the highway not far from the village. When surveying the area, the PLA considered this quite a nice place. But a careful survey showed that over 3 mow of farmland had also to be occupied. Thus it was unfit for a camp site.

Later, the masses again selected another site for them. The location involved no occupation of farmland and was easily accessible to traffic. But the site bordered on the orchard of the Paiho Middle School. If barracks were built here, over ten oranges and other trees of the Paiho Middle School had to be felled. Everyone opined that though this place compared more favorably with the previous two yet felling fruit trees was likewise a violation of mass interests. Another site should be picked.

To choose a more suitable place, battalion commander Huang personally led the comrades of the construction company to make a penetrating survey. They climbed mountains and forded streams to make a check of all the neighboring slopes and streams. At last, it was decided to build barracks on an earth slope over 3 li away from the highway. But this site was not easily accessible to traffic, and construction work was made more difficult than usual. The masses said considerately, "It is not quite convenient to have barracks built here. Let us change to a more level area!" The PLA comrades declined the masses' kind offer. Severely the comrades said, "So long as we are acting in line with the interests of the people, we can overcome whatever difficulties."

The case of the PLA consciously upholding mass interests in the choice of a camp site left the local masses deeply moved. Communist Party member Yang Jih-piao, head of Paiho production brigade, mused, "In deference to mass interests, the PLA has on its own chosen an inconvenient location for a camp site and thus got involved in more difficulties. We should also help them to make a good job of battalion building work." Under his leadership, the commune members of the production brigade very quickly built a simple highway leading from the Nap'ing highway to the PLA's camp site. This helped toward the transportation of supplies for the build-up of the battalion.

While the help of the masses of people, the army unit's capital construction work went on smoothly. Its assignment was fulfilled in time.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

Try in Every Way To Dig Up Latent Labor Potentials

by

The CCP Committee of Dairen Steel Mill

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 11, 1973)

The idea of "increasing personnel before increasing production" is an ideological obstacle which affects the increase of labor productivity in business enterprises at present. We realized from practice that as long as we strive to raise the political and ideological consciousness of the broad masses of workers and try in every way to dig up latent labor potentials and latent potentials of our equipment, we shall be able to increase production without increasing personnel or even to increase production and reduce personnel at the same time so as to raise the labor productivity by a large margin.

In 1971 the steel output of our mill was 34.6 percent higher than the highest record in history. We achieved this without increasing the labor force; in fact, we reduced it by 1.5 percent and increased the productivity of all the personnel by 130 percent. During the first eleven months of 1972, we overfulfilled all principal targets in the state plan such as quantity of output, value of output, quality of products, etc. In fact, the output of steel was again increased by 9.6 percent as compared with the same period during the previous year and labor productivity was increased by 1.7 percent.

Mobilizing the Human Initiative

"The decisive factor is man, not matter." The most fundamental factor in operating socialist enterprises well is to raise man's consciousness and fully develop his active role. We made appropriate work arrangements for the old workers, young workers and female workers according to their characteristics. Practice demonstrated that this was very important in digging up latent labor potentials and increasing productivity. Our general way of achieving this was:

If we let old workers with a high consciousness, great enthusiasm and rich experience take charge of the work of leading and commanding in basic level organizations and on the first line of production, we shall be able to do a better job in assigning and organizing the labor force and in increasing labor efficiency. In the past the average output per shift in No. 3 section of the Steel Refining Shop was only 200 tons. But since T'ang Fu-ch'eng, a Communist Party member and an old worker good at managing production, became the director of No. 3 section, he organized the labor force, mobilized the initiative of all the workers and increased the output per shift by 60 percent as well as reduced the personnel by 13 percent.

We firmly grasped the education and training of young workers. We operated a spare-time university to educate the young workers in fundamental theories and professional knowledge. In the meantime, we relied upon the old workers to help them with their ideology, working style and technical know-how so as to accelerate their upgrowth and elevation. Most of the 110-plus young workers of the Steel Refining Shop have already mastered the fundamental know-how in steel refining and all operating techniques since 1969. In fact, seven of them have been promoted to become shift leader or deputy shift leader and can direct production on the first line.

We effectively overcame baby-sitting difficulties for female workers and made reasonable arrangements for them so as to develop their role in production. As technical innovations develop, there is now more and more work which female workers can do. After cranes were installed in the steel wire shop to carry materials, it has become possible for many female workers to work at the machine like their male counterparts. After the mechanization of loading and unloading in the operations department, it became possible for female workers to take part in loading and unloading work. At present over 50 percent of the female workers are working on shifts regularly. In this way we can fully develop the initiative of the female workers as well as make displaced male workers available for other work.

Reducing Non-Production Personnel

Problems to which leaderships of enterprises must pay regular attention are the reduction of non-production personnel and increase of workers on the first line of production so as to let as many people as possible engage in the production of material wealth for the state.

Before the cultural revolution, the management and non-production personnel of our mill were too large, the latter being 23.7 percent of the total number of employees. Later we streamlined the organization and personnel. But during a period of time we abolished certain essential management systems and organizations and sent too many management personnel to the lower levels. As a result, the situation became unfavorable for the direction of production because the essential management personnel were too much reduced. In the meantime, we also transferred production workers of the first line of production to non-production activities.

In the course of strengthening labor management, we readjusted the machinery of production management. We increased professional management personnel by one-third and re-assigned most of the former workers of the first line of production back to the first line of production. We also stipulated that from now on application for re-assignment of personnel from production posts must be submitted by the departments concerned and approved by the Party committee so as to safeguard the stability of personnel on the first line of production. After the readjustment, the number of non-production personnel in the mill was reduced to 17.3 percent of the total number of employees.

Developing Activities of "One Specialization and Multiple Capabilities"

To solve the problem of shortage of manpower, we developed extensive activities of "mutual help and mutual learning, one specialization and multiple capabilities." As a result, the employees developed a new tradition in which they worked enthusiastically on their own jobs, actively on "extra" jobs and voluntarily on rush jobs.

In the assembly shop, which was responsible for all tasks of capital construction and maintenance of heavy equipment in the mill, there was always the phenomena of imbalance between heavy and light work loads and of idling and waste. During the development of activities of one specialization and multiple capabilities, the method of old workers teaching technical know-how to new workers and workers of different types of work mutually helping and learning from one another was adopted. In this way they gradually attained the goal of one specialization and multiple capabilities. At present over 60 percent of the 300-odd workers in the workshop can handle two to three different jobs and 20 percent of them can handle five different jobs. Thus they could not only accomplish the tasks for which they were originally responsible, but also handle civil construction jobs for which more than 600 outside workers are hired every year.

In the past we lacked coordination between production and maintenance. When equipment was being checked or repaired, the workers said, repairmen were so busy that they perspired profusely, but we could do nothing except watch from the side. However, after the development of activities of one specialization and multiple capabilities, production workers have also mastered maintenance techniques. Consequently minor overhauls are now done by themselves, intermediate overhauls are done in the workshop and major overhauls are done in coordination with the mechanized workshop. In this way, it becomes possible to perform prompt maintenance jobs as well as to re-assign part of the maintenance personnel to develop technical innovation and manufacture needed equipment to promote the development of production.

Grasping Technical Innovation in a Big Way

Development of technical innovation is another important measure for overcoming the difficulty of shortage of manpower and for increasing labor productivity.

Owing to the low efficiency of the steel rolling machine 650 in No. 1 Rolling Shop, workers failed to solve the problem of steel ingot backlog even when they put in overtime work. Later, after many technical innovations, they finally realized the automatic feeding of steel and raised the capacity of the machine by nearly 100 percent. This not only solved the problem of back-log but also reduced by one quarter the number of personnel required.

Steel wire is one of the important products of our mill. In the past the rate of rejects of this product was high because our techniques were

backward. Later, the Party committee organized the broad masses of workers to study domestic and foreign advanced experience, sum up our own practical experience and conduct relatively large-scale innovations on the process of steel wire manufacture. This increased the annual output in the workshop by more than 100 percent and reduced the rate of rejects of high-class steel wires for springs, rivet steel wires and high-class roller steel wire to under 10, 15 and 5 percent respectively. In the past, the quality of these products remained poor for a long period of time. In the meantime, the number of workers was reduced by about 30 percent.

The operations department is responsible for the supply of raw materials to the entire mill, distribution of raw materials for steel refining and sale of products. In the past, owing to the fact that everything was done manually, the workers constantly failed to fulfill their loading and unloading targets. Later, after a large-scale technical innovation, mechanization of loading and unloading and electro-magnetization of the distribution of raw materials were basically achieved, which liberated the workers from strenuous manual labor. This has not only changed the situation of transport, loading, and unloading and markedly raised labor productivity, but also reduced the number of loading and unloading workers by 80 percent.

During the past two years or so we have done some work in digging up latent labor potentials in the enterprise and in increasing labor productivity. But practice has taught us that, as the consciousness of the masses is raised, management in the enterprises is improved and technical innovation is developed, we can dig up more latent labor potentials and increase labor productivity incessantly. We have resolved to go one step further in our line education to raise the consciousness of the workers, do a better job in uniting and relying upon the broad masses of workers and continue to make efforts to attain new achievements in this respect.

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Strive To Increase Labor Productivity

- Jen-min Jih-pao Short Commentary -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 11, 1973)

Dairen Steel Mill's experience in trying in every way to increase labor productivity demonstrates that there are very great latent production potentials in our enterprises and that it is entirely possible to increase production without increasing personnel or even increase production with a reduction of personnel.

"In all socialist economic enterprises, we must pay attention to making full use of the manpower and equipment as well as improving labor organization and management and increasing labor productivity whenever possible." Dairen Steel Mill practiced this instruction of Chairman Mao's and achieved outstanding results in increasing labor productivity. All enterprises must do the same to guarantee the incessant increase of labor productivity and make greater contributions to the socialist construction of the state.

Dairen Steel Mill's experience tells us that to increase labor productivity we must chiefly adopt the method of digging up latent labor potentials.

First of all, we must dig up latent labor potentials. Waste of manpower is the greatest waste. To increase labor productivity, we must first increase labor efficiency and stop the waste of manpower. This will require the leaderships of enterprises to step up education in ideology and the political line, continue to implement the policies of the Party, and further raise the labor consciousness of the broad masses of workers. In the meantime, they must also improve labor organization, strengthen the management of labor quotas, enforce a strict system of labor inspection, strive to raise the rate of attendance and the rate of utilization of working hours, reduce non-production personnel to the minimum and use fewer people to produce even more wealth for the state.

Second, we must dig up the latent potentials of our equipment. Improvement of tools and innovation of equipment can often bring about outstanding results in increasing of output, improvement of quality and increase of labor productivity. Consequently enterprises must consistently put politics in command, fully mobilize the masses, practice two participations, one reform and three-in-one combination, fully mobilize the initiative of the old workers and technicians, grasp technical innovation in a big way and develop their role in technical innovation on the basis of the spirit of the "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company." In the meantime, they must also help the young workers to raise their ideological consciousness and technical skill and fully develop their active role so as to make use of existing equipment to create even greater labor productivity.

Naturally all new enterprises and some expanded ones must increase the number of workers. But facts have demonstrated that if we truly strive to dig up latent labor potentials and latent potentials of equipment, it is even possible to use existing workers to fill these positions.

To use manpower economically and to make rational arrangements for the use of manpower so as to bring about an incessant increase of labor productivity, we must step up the centralized management of manpower and strictly execute the labor plans of the state which were formulated according to the development of the industries and agriculture and to the financial and material resources of the state. If we act against the labor plans and increase personnel, it will not only affect the increase of industrial labor productivity but also deprive the countryside of its manpower, hamper the development of agricultural production, increase the burden on market supply and the burden on municipal utilities and affect the alliance between workers and peasants.

Party committees and revolutionary committees must effectively strengthen their leadership over labor as well as energetically support the work of labor departments. On the part of labor departments at various levels, they must strengthen their management of labor plans and effectively assume the responsibility of supervision. All enterprise units must fully respect the views of the labor departments and do a good job in this work together with them.

In one word, labor productivity can be increased by an even larger margin and production and construction in our country can advance with even greater speed as long as we resolutely and thoroughly implement the general line of going all out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, fully mobilize the socialist initiative of the broad masses of workers, realistically strengthen the concept of taking the entire situation into consideration, resolutely implement labor plans of the state and dig up latent potentials from inside instead of asking for manpower from outside.

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POWER GENERATION

China Achieves Tremendous Success in Capital Construction in Power Industry

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 14, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, February 13, 1973) Tremendous achievements were made in China's capital construction in power industry last year. Up to the end of December last year, a number of big and medium-scaled hydroelectric and thermoelectric power plants had been newly built or expanded, and the capacity of the power-generating equipment newly installed and put into operation topped that of 1971 by 53 percent. Last year saw the greatest number of power generating machines installed in any year since the nationwide liberation.

China developed her electrical construction at a rather high speed in 1972. This was the outcome of the efforts made by the electrical departments and the departments of machine building--pushed by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work--to implement conscientiously the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" laid down by Chairman Mao.

With the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work as the key link, the electrical departments at all levels penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line, thereby further arousing the enthusiasm of the workers and staff members for socialism. They unanimously expressed their will to double their efforts to quicken the pace of electrical construction and to supply more electric power for the development of industrial and agricultural production. In the course of construction work, the broad masses of workers and employees worked with surging revolutionary vigor, adhered to the policy of self-reliance and hard struggle, and accomplished their tasks ahead of schedule.

A big power station had to be rebuilt on a bigger scale in Shanghai. According to plan, the first power generating unit had to be put into operation in 1973. Pushed by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the workers, cadres, engineers and technicians seized every bit of time and took less than ten months' time to complete the course of leading from design to production. The power generating unit was completed ahead of schedule and put into operation in December 1972.

When the first engineering section of the Hunan Provincial Mechanical and Electrical Bureau installed a big high-temperature and high-tension power generating unit, the leaders at various levels went deep into the worksite to participate in labor, direct the fight and overcome the difficulties in connection with the operational devices and techniques. Only eight months' time was needed to complete this project and to put it in operation.

In Peking municipality and in such provinces as Hopei, Shansi, Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kwangtung and Szechwan, a number of construction projects were completed at high speed and with fine quality in 1972.

Another important reason why China achieved rather good results in electrical construction in 1972 was that various localities concentrated forces to fight a battle of annihilation under the unified leadership of the Party committees, shortening the period of time for capital construction and quickly forming productive forces and bringing about results. Various localities which were assigned with tasks of building power stations put themselves under the leadership of the local Party committees, formed a construction command comprising the personnel responsible for design, construction work and production, exercised unified leadership and unified command, and fully aroused the enthusiasm of various quarters. In this way, the speed of construction was greatly quickened.

Four power stations were rebuilt or newly built in Hunan Province in 1972. Under the Party's leadership, unified arrangements were made for manpower, machines and material supply, and measures were taken to insure completion of a key point within a certain period of time. As a result, one project was completed in one quarter of the year on the average, achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

In Hopei Province and Peking and Tientsin municipalities, the construction projects for 1972 were arranged by stages and by groups, the targets of the tasks were made clear, conditions were created in various quarters for concentrating forces to complete the projects one by one. As a result,the capacity of the power generating devices put into operation in 1972 topped that in 1971 by 200 percent, productivity of labor increased by 28 percent, and cost of construction of the projects dropped by 4 percent.

In the course of building the projects and installing machines, the workers and staff members engaged in electrical construction in various localities learned from the Tach'ing workers' "three-honest" and "four-strict" styles of work and conscientiously paid attention to quality. As a result, the construction projects completed and machines installed in 1972 were generally of a better quality. In many of these projects, firing of boiler, starting of turbo-generator and amalgamation of power networks proved successful at the first attempt.

When installing the 50,000-kilowatt power generating unit for the Taiyuan No. 2 Thermoelectric Power Plant, the workers and staff members of the No. 1 engineering section of the Shansi Provincial Electrical Construction and Engineering Company made self examination, mutual examination and special examination of the work done. The welding workers marked the joints they made, so as to clarify responsibility. When installation was completed, this power generating unit was started and proved successful at the first attempt.

When installing a power generating unit for Shaokuan Power Plant, the workers, cadres and technicians of the Kwangtung Electrical Capital Construction Company got together to study ways to solve the technical problems and strictly enforced the system governing the inspection and acceptance of work done. The installation workers conscientiously and carefully inspected each of the major positions of each device and the quality of the tubes and lines. They did not slacken their efforts even slightly but worked constantly to improve their

skills. As a result, installation of this power generating unit was completed with excellent quality.

The departments dealing with making of power generating equipment, supply of materials and communications and transportation in various localities also adopt active measures to constitute socialist cooperation and to give vigorous support to electrical construction. The workers, cadres and technicians of the relevant factories in such provinces and municipalities as Liaoning, Shensi and Shanghai regard it an honorable task to accomplish the making of equipment and to aid the construction of power stations. They work actively and vigorously to deliver the products as quickly as possible. Some of them even deliver the products directly to the work sites.

T'iehling Valves Plant of Liaoning assumed the task of making a large batch of valves having an internal diameter of 1.8 meters and weighing 20 tons each. The Party committee of this plant aroused the masses to carry out technical innovation. Fighting through day and night for three months, the masses accomplished the task which would have needed six months to complete under normal conditions, thereby giving vigorous support to the construction of power stations.

To quicken development of electrical construction, the communications and transportation departments promptly deliver various kinds of power generating equipment to the worksites.

To transport a huge piece of equipment to a power station in Szechwan in safety, the communications department sent some people twice to investigate the conditions of transportation and eventually decided to adopt the method of joint land and river transportation, smoothly delivering the equipment to the worksite and making this project generate power according to schedule.

At present, the workers and staff members of the electrical construction departments all over the country are conscientiously summing up experience, developing achievements, overcoming defects and fighting vigorously to accomplish the more arduous and heavier tasks of electrical capital construction for 1973.

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COTTON CONFERENCE

State Council Holds National Meeting on Cotton Growing and Calls on Commune Members and Cadres in Cotton Producing Areas To Accomplish This Year's Tasks of Cotton Growing and Requisition

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 10, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, February 9, 1973) The State Council recently held a national meeting on cotton growing in Peking to sum up and exchange experience in increasing cotton output. It called upon the broad masses of commune members and revolutionary cadres in various cotton producing areas to make a success of the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work, to carry out penetratingly the movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," to put the Party's various rural policies into effect conscientiously, and to strive to accomplish this year's tasks of cotton growing and requisition throughout the country.

While the meeting was in session, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien of the State Council and other leading comrades of the Party Central Committee had a meeting with all representatives present, commended the advanced areas and units which gave high yields of both grain and cotton and had made great contributions, and put forth some important opinions. The representatives were greatly inspired. They unanimously expressed their determination to go all out, to advance to win further victories, to produce more and better cotton and to make new contributions toward socialist revolution and construction.

Representatives at the meeting conscientiously studied the relevant instructions given by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, penetratingly criticized the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and analyzed the excellent situation of the agricultural front. They pointed out: In 1972, despite the serious natural disasters, our country still won a good harvest of agricultural production. The situation of cotton production throughout the country is fine. In Shanghai, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, Chekiang, Kansu and other provinces and municipalities, the total output of cotton in 1972 topped that in 1971. In such provinces as Honan and Hupeh, cotton output basically maintained and was near the level of 1971. In many of the cotton producing hsien in China, the average per-mow output of ginned cotton surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." A number of advanced units which gave high yields of cotton or of both grain and cotton emerged in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The consensus of this meeting was: In a year of serious disasters, our country acquired good yields in cotton production--this was an outcome of hard work. This was also the fruit won by the broad masses of commune members and revolutionary cadres in cotton producing areas who, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, penetratingly criticized revisionism and

rectified their style of work, displayed the Tachai spirit and fought doggedly against the natural disasters in the revolutionary spirit that man's determination would definitely conquer nature.

Representatives of many advanced units gave accounts of their experience in increasing cotton output, which attracted the close attention of the other representatives.

On the basis of "grain output surpassing 1,000 catties, cotton output surpassing 100 catties," each of the ten hsien in the outskirts of Shanghai municipality gave still greater output. In 1972, the average output of ginned cotton was 115 catties per mow throughout these outskirts, and grain output averaged 1,317 catties per mow.

Nant'ung district in Kiangsu Province is one of the biggest cotton producers in the country. Its 2,900,000 mow of large-area cotton fields gave high and stable output in the past years. In 1972, the average output of ginned cotton was 112 catties per mow while the grain output also reached 932 catties per mow.

A number of advanced hsien and advanced communes and brigades giving high yields of cotton or high yields of both grain and cotton emerged in many districts in the country.

Hsinhsiang hsien of Honan Province defeated the serious natural disasters and gave an average output of 620 catties of grain and 120 catties of ginned cotton per mow in 1972.

Yunmeng hsien of Hupeh Province won high yields of both grain and cotton for three years running. In 1972, its average output of ginned cotton was 114 catties per mow and grain 907 catties per mow.

Linch'uan hsien of Anhwei Province is a newly emerging cotton producer. With its acreage of cotton fields expanding continuously, its per-mow output of cotton and grain attained the level laid down in the "Program."

In Puchi commune, Wukung hsien, Shensi Province, the average output of ginned cotton was 115 catties and that of grain 823 catties per mow in 1972.

In Anchin commune, Anhsiang hsien, Hunan Province, the average output of ginned cotton was 112 catties and that of grain 1,490 catties per mow in 1972.

In Shengchin commune, Turfan hsien, Sinkiang, the average output of ginned cotton was 109 catties and that of grain 348 catties per mow in 1972.

In Hualin brigade, Yanghsi commune, Chienko hsien, Szechwan Province, grain, cotton and oil gave high yields for the past few years running. In 1972, the average output of ginned cotton was 183 catties, that of grain 1,120 catties and that of rapeseed 429 catties per mow.

In Lanshan brigade, Chenhai hsien, Chekiang, the average output of ginned cotton was 140 catties and that of grain 1,271 catties per mow in 1972.

In Meilin brigade, Poyang hsien, Kiangsi Province, the average output of ginned cotton was 162 catties and that of grain 1,250 catties per mow in 1972.

In Ta-an-t'ou brigade, Yangch'eng hsien, Shansi Province, the average output of ginned cotton was 160 catties and that of grain 404 catties per mow in 1972.

In Hohengch'eng brigade, Shangch'eng commune, Ch'engan hsien, Hopei Province in particular, cotton was planted in 1,200 mow of land in 1972, giving an average output of 170 catties per mow, and grain was planted to 800 mow of land, giving an average output of 1,714 catties per mow. Each commune member of this brigade contributed to the state granaries and stores an average of 305 catties of grain, 153 catties of ginned cotton and 61 catties of oil and fats. Who says that the vast areas of land in North China cannot give high yields of both cotton and grain? Hohengch'eng brigade is a "Tachai" in Hopei Province.

The representatives unanimously held that the common characteristic of these advanced areas and units was that: They perseveringly take the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work as the key link, tightly grasp the line education, implement the Party's policies on a solid basis, concretely strengthen leadership over cotton growing, correctly handle the relationship between grain and cotton, vigorously carry out farmland capital construction and practice scientific farming. They said: "We must conscientiously learn from their advanced experience. We must achieve what the advanced units have done. We must work hard to increase the per-unit-area output of cotton and raise our country's cotton growing to a new high level."

In the light of the need for the development of the national economy, the meeting discussed the national plan of cotton growing for 1973 and drew up measures for developing cotton growing. The meeting also made this request: Various localities must penetratingly carry out the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work. They must tightly grasp the line education, carry out the Party's policies and fully arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and commune members for socialism. They must conscientiously implement the policy "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development," and correctly handle the relationship between grain and cotton. The broad masses of commune members and cadres should be taught to establish the aim of reaping a high yield of both grain and cotton. Grain output must attain the target set in the "Program," and so must cotton output. It is an honor to contribute grain to the state, it is also an honor to contribute cotton to the state. The Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels must make overall planning, strengthen leadership, and make overall arrangements for farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery and various other undertakings dealing with the production of grain, cotton, oil, jute, silk, tea, sugar, vegetable, tobacco, fruit, medicines and various other supplies by adopting means appropriate to local

conditions. Effort must be made to grow sufficient and fine cotton in strict accordance with the state plan, to achieve rational distribution and suitable concentration of the cotton fields, and to strive to furnish the state with greater quantities of commodity cotton. Various localities must further develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, vigorously carry out farmland capital construction and strive to improve the conditions of production and to build high-yield and stable-yield farmland. They must conscientiously carry out the "8-point charter" for agriculture, practice scientific methods in cotton growing, actively do a good job of purifying and rejuvenating cotton seeds and cultivating new varieties of cotton plants, strengthen forecast of insect pest, make a success of preventing and exterminating insect pests, and raise the per-unit-area output of cotton.

The meeting pointed out: The very busy season for spring plowing is coming. Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels in cotton producing areas must concretely strengthen leadership, improve their style of work, go deep into the first line of spring plowing and production, tightly grasp the typical cases, sum up and popularize the advanced experience and promptly solve the various problems met in the course of cotton growing. Preparations should be made ideologically and materially and measures drawn up for the fight against natural disasters. Relevant departments at all levels must take the giving of aid to cotton growing as one of their important tasks. The work regarding cotton seeds, chemical fertilizer, insecticide and other means of production such as cotton processing machines, which are needs in cotton production, should be carried out item by item in the hsien and the production teams in accordance with the farming seasons.

The meeting began on January 16 and concluded on January 28, lasting for 13 days. Participants in the meeting included responsible persons of the revolutionary committees of 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, representatives of cotton-producing areas and hsien (municipalities), model cotton growers, representatives of advanced cotton-producing units, scientists and technicians of relevant organizations, and representatives of the committees of the relevant departments of the Party Central Committee, totalling 1,047 persons in all. They unanimously expressed their will to carry out in an all-round manner Chairman Mao's great directive "A firm hold must be taken of grain, cotton and cloth," and to go all out, aim high, grow sufficient and fine cotton without neglecting the farming season, and strive to reap new bumper harvests of agriculture in 1973!

* * *

EARTHQUAKE

Strong Earthquake Hits Kantse Tibetan Autonomous Chou in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1973)

a strong earthquake occurred in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou in western szechwan province at 18:37 hours on february 6, with after-shocks on february 7 and 8.

as verified by the network of chinese seismological observatories, the shock was of 7.9 magnitude. the epicentre area was 31.1 degrees north latitude and 100.4 degrees east longitude, where houses crumbled causing varying degrees of damage and losses in lives and livestock.

our great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party and the state council have shown great solicitude to the people in the affected area and promptly organized the departments concerned to take part in relief work. party, government and army leadership at various levels of szechwan province and the kantse autonomous chou have taken emergency measures. the szechwan provincial party and revolutionary committees have sent visiting groups to convey sympathy to the people and dispatched chinese people's liberation army men and medical personnel to the scene to protect the people against tremors and carry out relief work. seismological personnel have also hastened to the scene to keep a close watch on the situation.

under the leadership of the party, the local people are determined to develop production, rebuild their homes and overcome the aftermath of the earthquake by their own hard work.

STEEL

Shanghai Doubles Annual Output of Steel, Rolled Steel

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1973)

shanghai's steel output has risen at an average annual rate of over ten per cent in the past few years. this important chinese iron and steel centre has doubled annual output of steel and rolled steel compared with 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

an article in the february 1973 issue of the journal red flag reviews the progress since liberation under the title "develop the iron and steel industry in the spirit of the general line".

shanghai's first steel mill was opened back in 1893, the article recalls, yet the peak annual steel output in more than fifty years before liberation was only 6,900 tons. now the city is turning out several hundred times as much steel every year as it did in the pre-liberation peak year. it now produces 1,100 types of steel in 18,000 specifications. before liberation, it could only make three kinds of ordinary carbon steel and 40 specifications of rolled steel.

the article says that a socialist revolutionary movement has swept shanghai's iron and steel industry and brought about its rapid growth in the past two decades and more under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", formulated by chairman mao, is a marxist-leninist line for bringing the socialist enthusiasm of the masses into full play. in implementing this line, the most essential thing is to persist in putting politics in command, rely on the workers, fully mobilize the masses and launch a mass movement, the article says.

inspired by the general line, the shanghai iron and steel workers launched a mass movement in 1958, determined to end china's "poverty and blankness". production forged ahead. in the shanghai no. one steel mill, a new steel workshop with six 8-ton side-blown converters was speedily built and put into operation in that year and created a new production record for this type of converter. the great leader chairman mao, who has the greatest faith in the masses and respects their initiative, inspected this workshop and encouraged the workers to do well and give full scope to their abilities.

this inspired them. relying on their own efforts and intelligence, they solved key technical problems, raised output and turned out many new types of steel in several years of effort.

during the cultural revolution, the workers have tapped the production potential and raised output. with the help of machine building departments, they manufactured equipment for making oxygen, and turned some of the side-blown converters into oxygen top-blown converters. this lengthened the life-span of the converters and reduced the consumption of raw material.

shanghai's experience shows that building large, medium-sized and small factories simultaneously, paying attention to building more medium-sized and small ones, is the only way to achieving rapid development.

chairman mao teaches "we must build up a number of large-scale modern enterprises step by step to form the mainstay of our industry, without which we shall not be able to turn our country into a strong modern industrial power within the coming decades. but the majority of our enterprises should not be built on such a scale; we should set up more small and medium enterprises".

shanghai today has dozens of iron and steel enterprises. three or four of them are fairly large enterprises but most of them are medium-sized and small ones, and even the large ones grew out of small ones. for instance, the no. 3 shanghai steel mill built over 50 years ago had an annual capacity of a little over 2,000 tons at the time of liberation. it has been expanded into a big plant producing some one million tons of steel a year.

as all things grow from small to big, small enterprises can be expanded into big ones. by starting with small projects, it is possible to build quickly. the small projects bring quick returns and this creates conditions for further expansion. practical experience is accumulated on this basis, making it possible to draw up fairly accurate and reliable plans and train workers and technical forces. this has many advantages over undertaking very large projects right from the beginning.

the big and small projects are inter-dependent and promote each other. shanghai now has dozens of rolling mills. the large, medium-sized and small rolling mills each do their own work and supplement one another, manufacturing a fairly complete range of products. for instance the large factories mass produce large-sized products and supply billets for the medium and small mills. the medium and small mills process the billets and turn out a great variety of specifications of rolled steel, for which there are only limited demands. the small factories also trial produce new products, which, after passing tests, are serially produced by the larger factories. working in close coordination, these factories

have achieved what the larger or the smaller factories would not be able to achieve separately.

chairman mao teaches that it is necessary to "make full use of the industrial base left over from the old society, so as to effect the greatest economy and do more with less money." shanghai's iron and steel industry has been expanded in line with this instruction. the factories have not relied solely on state investment to build workshops and add machines and personnel. the workers, working hard and relying on their own efforts, have made technical innovations and tapped production potential to raise output by putting to good use existing equipment and technical forces. the city's iron and steel industry in the past 23 years has delivered to the state a surplus more than four times the total state investment in this period.

a wire workshop of the shanghai no. 2 steel mill at the time of liberation had only 5 rolling mills and a heating furnace, all produced in the thirties. much work had to be done by manual labour and efficiency was low. in the past two decades and more, the workers have made more than 100 technical innovations and adapted the existing equipment from feeding steel, to heating, rolling and packing, so that now the whole working process is mechanized and labour productivity has risen 220 fold. the whole investment is some 80 per cent below what would have been needed to build a new modern wire workshop of the same size.

the shanghai workers have acted in line with chairman mao's teaching "for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality". they now serially produce different varieties of stainless steel, super high strength steel, high temperature alloy steel, precision alloy steel, steel sheets and plates, seamless tubing, shaped steel tubes and silicon steel sheets, all of which were not made in the city before.

an important reason for the high output, good quality and fairly complete range of products is that the workers have the proletarian spirit of taking into consideration the over-all situation. they work hard to produce what is needed for the socialist revolution and construction. they attach weight to investigating the needs of various departments and have produced steel products urgently needed by the country's agriculture, light industry, and machine building, electrical machinery and national defence departments.

in the first half of 1972, three hundred factory cadres, workers and technicians, organized by the municipal metallurgical department, visited agricultural machinery, electrical machinery, shipbuilding, motor vehicle manufacturing and light industrial enterprises to solicit their opinions and improve quality of products.

INDUSTRIAL CITY

Rising Industrial City in Central China

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Feb. 10, 1973)

more than 420 enterprises have gone up in the central china city of huangshih which now chiefly produces iron ore, pig iron, steel, rolled steel, copper, cement and other primary products. its total industrial output value more than doubled between 1965, the year proceeding the great proletarian cultural revolution, and 1972. this was 189 times the 1949 figure.

a big, open-cut iron mine with all working processes mechanized or electrified, the 90-year-old tayeh mine near the city was on the verge of collapse before 1949 as a result of the plunderous exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries and the imperialists.

production had come to a halt by the time of liberation in tayeh steel plant, the first such plant ever built in china. now 80 years old, it is a modern complex turning out 1,000 varieties and specifications of steel, as against the six in the early 50's.

while putting up new factories, the workers have expanded the old ones and modernized their equipment by introducing advanced technological processes and techniques. the tayeh steel plant, for example, shortened the time for each heat of steel by substituting oil for gas as fuel. both the open-hearth furnaces and electric furnaces produce above designed capacity thanks to a series of technical innovations.

the city has also put up many smaller enterprises in line with the principle of simultaneous development of big, small and medium-sized enterprises, with the stress on the small and medium-sized ones. a cement plant set up some workshops to produce low-grade cement, water glass and spare-parts, starting with discarded material and equipment. the 27 small mines built by the counties and people's communes over the past two years have a total production capacity of 400,000 tons a year. many big enterprises today have grown from small ones, as the results of self-reliant efforts of their workers. a farm tool repair workshop in the early years of liberation has been turned into a machinery plant that produces around one hundred kinds of machine tools.

cutting machines, presses, foundry machinery and prime movers are in serial production in the city. before liberation, huangshih could produce none of these. tractors, submerged pumps, huskers and rice milling machines are being turned out in increasing numbers.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Tours Scenic Spot in Kwangtung

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 9, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests today toured the chihsingyen (seven-star bluff) scenic area at chaoching where they viewed fascinatingly shaped peaks and rocks and saw fantastic stalactites in a more than 300-metre-long cave. they also inspected many inscribed stone slabs inside and outside the cave, the earliest of which dating back to tang dynasty (7th-10th century).

the distinguished guests were warmly clapped by sightseers there.

they were accompanied on the tour by ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife; liu chun-chieh, chairman of the chaoching administrative regional revolutionary committee; yang yu-shan, chairman of the chaoching municipal revolutionary committee, and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife.

New Cambodian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1973)

toch kham doeun, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of cambodia to china, arrived here by plane today.

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CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Table Tennis Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1973)

a cuban national table tennis team led by alberto quinones arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

the team was warmly welcomed at the airport by chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association, chou cheng, a leading member of a department under the physical culture and sports commission, and chinese table tennis coaches and players.

diplomatic officials of the cuban embassy in peking were present.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Imperial Social Services Organization Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1973)

a five-member delegation representing the iran imperial organization for social services led by dr. majid rahanema flew in here today on a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was met at the airport by hsieh hua, leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and leading members of other departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles.

abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, parviz safinya, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy in peking were present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese and Chinese Dancers Jointly Present Chinese Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1973)

members of the japanese matsuyama ballet group and members of the china dance drama troupe jointly performed the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" at the tienchiao theatre here this evening.

the japanese dancers, led by masao shimizu, arrived in peking on january 11 to make preparations for their presentation of this ballet in japan.

chiang ching, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, wu teh, liao cheng-chih, fu hao, wang kuo-chuan, liu ching-tang, yu hui-yung, hao liang, li teh-lun, yang chi, sun ping-hua, lin lin and wang hsiao-yun were among those attending the performance. during the interval, they met and had a cordial conversation with leader of the ballet group masao shimizu, composer kazu munakata and members of the group.

japanese dancers yoshiaki tonozaki, yoko morishita, toshiko tanaka and tetsutaro shimizu played the parts of hung chang-ching, wu ching-hua, the company commander and hsiao pang respectively this evening. kenichi fukuzawa, keiko yamazaki and makiko harada played other parts. their remarkable performance won rounds of warm applause.

at the end of the performance, chiang ching, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan and wu teh walked on stage together with masao shimizu. they warmly shook hands with the performers and congratulated the japanese dancers on their successful performance.

the japanese matsuyama ballet group has been to china several times. its presentation of the ballet "the white-haired girl" in 1971 left a deep impression on the chinese audience.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Korean Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his party.

among the guests were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, diplomatic officials of the korean embassy, and other korean comrades in peking; and

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife.

present at the banquet were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, and hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese p.l.a.

the national flags of the democratic people's republic of korea and china hung side by side in the banquet hall.

both chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and korean foreign minister ho dam spoke at the banquet.

foreign minister chi peng-fei in his speech reiterated that "the chinese government and people have always resolutely supported the korean government's just stand on the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and insisted that the korean question must be settled by the korean people themselves without any foreign interference."

he stated: "it is most urgent at present that favourable conditions should be created for the independent, peaceful reunification of korea, and no foreign countries should interfere in its internal affairs. the u.s. government should withdraw its troops from south korea, and the so-called 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' must be

abolished. this is a strong desire of the korean people and a just demand of the people in asia and throughout the world."

foreign minister ho dam in his speech said that the unremitting efforts of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea had brought about contacts and dialogues between the north and south, thus opening a new bright prospect for the korean people in their endeavour to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

he went on: "however, behind the signboard of the united nations, u.s. imperialism is continuing its forcible occupation of south korea, ceaselessly sending in new-type weapons and military equipment and stepping up the modernization of the south korean troops to obstruct the independent, peaceful reunification of korea. at the same time, in an attempt to perpetuate the national division, certain south korean forces are continually clamouring for 'building up strength' to secure a 'superiority of strength' in a 'confrontation while carrying on dialogue'.

"the people in north and south korea as a whole absolutely will not tolerate such acts against national reunification. with the active support and solidarity of all peace-loving peoples of the world, they will certainly overcome the difficulties confronting them and realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of the d.p.r.k. and china.

the comrades-in-arms of the two countries cordially talked at the banquet. they repeatedly proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and growth of the militant friendship and great unity sealed in blood of the people of china and korea, to the health and long life of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung, and to the health and long life of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

also present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including jen yun-chung, li ching-chuan, ting kuo-yu, wang yu-ching, wang yeh-chiu, wang hai-jung, ting hsueh-sung, teng kang, li che-fu, chen chun, wu kuo-ying, yu hui-yung, hsu han-ping, lu wei-chao, han hsu, wei yu-ming, wang pin, wang chen and kao chien-chung, as well as han hsin, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the hunghsing (red star) china-korea friendship people's commune.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1973)

following is the full text of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei's speech at the banquet he gave here this evening in honour of ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea:

respected comrade foreign minister ho dam,

distinguished guests from korea,

comrades and friends,

comrade ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, has come on a friendly visit to china on invitation, bringing with him the profound friendship of the fraternal korean people for the chinese people, and we are very glad to have this opportunity to meet once again our korean comrades-in-arms shortly after our visit to korea. first of all, i would like to extend, on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people, our warm welcome to comrade foreign minister ho dam and the other distinguished korean guests.

the democratic people's republic of korea is a great country and the korean people is a heroic people. under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade president kim il sung, the korean people have in the past decades overcome numerous difficulties and obstacles and achieved one great victory after another in their struggle against foreign aggressors as well as in their socialist revolution and construction. thanks to the guidance of the correct line of the korean workers' party, new progress has been made over the past few years towards the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, which represents the desire of the entire korean people. the korean government's just stand on the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland has enjoyed the sympathy and support of an increasing number of countries and people in the world. the democratic people's republic of korea is daily thriving, with prosperity in evidence everywhere. her international prestige is constantly rising and she has made important contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle of the world. the korean people have set us an example by their dauntless heroism and revolutionary spirit of hard work; their struggle and victory are a great support and encouragement for the chinese people in their revolutionary cause. we chinese people sincerely wish the fraternal korean people new and still greater victories in their revolution and construction.

the present international situation is excellent. the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam has been formally signed, the vietnamese people have won great victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the struggle of asian, african and latin american peoples to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose power politics and hegemonism is developing in depth. though there are still difficulties and obstacles ahead in their struggle, the people of various countries are assured of victory provided they maintain close unity, support one another and fight shoulder to shoulder. countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution -- this is the inevitable trend of history and no one can change it.

comrades and friends,

the chinese people have always paid great attention to the korean people's cause of independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland. everyone knows that owing to u.s. interference and obstruction, the korean question has remained unsettled for nearly 28 years since the end of the second world war. this not only brings great suffering to the korean people through the partition of their country and splitting of their nation, but is also one of the important factors causing tension in asia. on the basis of their joint statement of july 4, 1972 and through high-level talks, north and south korea have now taken an important step to promote the exchange of visits between the north and the south and settlement of the question of reunification through consultation. this is welcomed by all. it is most urgent at present that favourable conditions should be created for the independent, peaceful reunification of korea, and no foreign countries should interfere in its internal affairs. the u.s. government should withdraw its troops from south korea, and the so-called "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" must be abolished. this is a strong desire of the korean people and a just demand of the people in asia and throughout the world. the chinese government and people have always resolutely supported the korean government's just stand on the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and insisted that the korean question must be settled by the korean people themselves without any foreign interference. the wheel of history cannot be turned back. no force on earth can hamper the just cause of the korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland. final victory surely belongs to the korean people.

china and korea are as close as one family. in the past, the people of our two countries shed their blood in the courageous fight against the common enemy and won victory; today, our two peoples are supporting each other and advancing side by side in revolution and construction. the

fraternal korean people have always given their valuable support to and demonstrated their solidarity with the chinese people in international struggles as in other fields. for this, the chinese government and people express heartfelt thanks. not long ago, we visited the heroic democratic people's republic of korea and were accorded a sincere and warm welcome and hospitality. this gave us a profound impression. the current visit of comrade foreign minister ho dam will certainly make important contributions to the further development of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the people of the two countries. i wish comrade foreign minister complete success on his visit to china.

at the end of my speech,

i propose a toast

to the militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of china and korea,

to the health and long life of comrade president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade foreign minister ho dam,

to the health of comrade ambassador hyun jun keuk and madame hyun jun keuk,

to the health of the other distinguished korean guests,

to the health of his excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech made by ho dam, foreign minister of the democratic people's republic of korea, at the banquet given by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei in his honour this evening:

respected comrade li hsien-nien,

respected comrade li teh-sheng,

respected comrade chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and madame chi peng-fei,

respected his excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak,

dear comrades and friends,

We are deeply moved by the warm welcome and hospitality the fraternal chinese people have accorded us from the moment we set foot on the soil of china.

first of all, i wish to express my heartfelt thanks to you for so warm a welcome and the hospitality you have shown us today, and allow me also to convey the fraternal greetings and friendly sentiments of the korean workers' party, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

we are very happy to have this opportunity to visit our closest neighbour china, to see for ourselves the achievements of the chinese people in the revolution and construction, witness their struggle, and further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, the fraternal chinese people have in the past decades won brilliant and convincing successes in the revolution and construction, opening up an era of unprecedented prosperity and development in the long history of china.

since the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese people have successfully carried out the socialist revolution and construction in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and turned the backward and downtrodden otd china into a vigorous and powerful socialist new china.

in recent years, through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people have smashed the revisionists' scheme for a capitalist restoration and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus bringing an even fresher look to their country.

rallied still more firmly round their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china headed by him, the chinese people are energetically implementing the resolutions of the ninth national congress of the party, vigorously carrying out education

in ideology and political line throughout the country and bringing about a new upsurge in strengthening the economic and defence capabilities of the country.

thanks to the revolutionary policy and line followed by the government of the people's republic of china in foreign affairs, china's international prestige has risen more rapidly in recent years. the people's republic of china, a revolutionary anti-imperialist force standing firmly in asia, is playing an increasingly big role in the development of international relations.

the korean people have always rejoiced at the achievements of the fraternal chinese people, regarding these as their own. at the same time, we sincerely wish the chinese people great new victories in the struggle ahead.

the korean and chinese people are comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have shed blood together in their protracted and arduous common struggle against imperialism.

that is why our two peoples have always cooperated closely and supported each other in the struggle for our common cause, why we now stand firmly on the same front against imperialism and for socialism and constantly strengthen our militant ties, and why each should naturally rejoice over the achievements of the other as its own.

the korean people today are building socialism in the face of u.s. imperialist opposition, and are striving for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

under the wise leadership of our great leader comrade kim il sung and in line with his juche idea, our people have in a very short period of time turned the country from an agricultural colony into a strong socialist country with a solid national economy and powerful national defence.

the first session of the fifth supreme people's congress held not long ago approved the new socialist constitution and elected the great leader comrade kim il sung president of the republic. this has given our people great joy and encouragement. they are now energetically carrying out the programmatic tasks laid down by the leader in his speech at the supreme people's congress and in his new year message and striving even more vigorously for the accomplishment of the six-year plan and the three great technical revolutions ahead of schedule.

thanks to the unremitting efforts of the government of our republic, a north-south joint statement was issued last year, bringing about contacts and dialogues

between the north and south. this has opened a new bright prospect for the people of our country in their advance to achieve an independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

however, behind the signboard of the united nations, u.s. imperialism is continuing its forcible occupation of south korea, ceaselessly sending in new-type weapons and military equipment and stepping up the modernization of the south korean troops to obstruct the independent, peaceful reunification of korea. at the same time, in an attempt to perpetuate the national division, certain south korean forces are continually clamouring for "building up strength" to secure a "superiority of strength" in a "confrontation while carrying on dialogue".

the people in north and south korea as a whole absolutely will not tolerate such acts against national reunification. with the active support and solidarity of all peace-loving peoples of the world, they will certainly overcome the difficulties confronting them and realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

comrade foreign minister chi peng-fei has just, at this banquet, voiced full support for the consistent and just demand of the korean people for the withdrawal of the u.s. troops from south korea and the dissolution of the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea".

the fraternal chinese people not only assisted us with blood during our fatherland liberation war and rendered us sincere aids in our post-war rehabilitation and construction. today, they are giving our people active and many-sided support and backing in our socialist construction and our struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland. i avail myself of this opportunity to express heartfelt thanks for this to the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people.

comrades and friends,

today, the entire international situation is becoming increasingly favourable for the revolution.

the signing not long ago of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam is not only a great victory for the vietnamese people, but a common victory for all peace-loving peoples of the world.

once again it forcefully shows that no matter how desperately imperialism may struggle, it is unable to subdue a people who has risen in arms to wage a valiant struggle for freedom and independence.

we hold that u.s. imperialism should draw proper lessons from its repeated disastrous defeats and not act recklessly again; it should abide by the agreement and withdraw from viet nam as soon as possible; it should also pull back its talons of aggression from cambodia and laos; it must get out of south korea, taiwan, japan and all other regions in asia where it has entrenched itself.

the korean people will continue to hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, further strengthen their militant friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism, closely unite with the people of the other socialist countries, the people of asia, africa and latin america and all progressive people of the world, and march forward side by side with them.

comrades and friends exclamation

when we joyously join you this evening on this significant occasion, i am convinced that our current visit will be a complete success and will make further great contributions to the militant friendship between the people of korea and china, as did minister chi peng-fei's visit to our country toward the end of last year.

now i propose a toast

to the eternal friendship and unity of the korean and chinese people,

to the long life of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and close friend of the korean people,

to the health of comrade li hsien-nien,

to the health of comrade li teh-sheng,

to the health of comrade chi peng-fei and madame chi peng-fei,

to the health of his excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Chou En-lai, Li Teh-sheng, Chi Peng-fei Meet DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Dam

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met with ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea.

taking part in the meeting were members of the korean foreign minister's party: chon in chol, counsellor, and choe sang muk, counsellor and director of the third bureau, of the korean foreign ministry.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

also present were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, director of the asian affairs department lu wei-chao, and deputy director of the protocol department kao chien-chung of the foreign ministry.

hosts and guests had a very cordial conversation in a fraternal atmosphere.

after the meeting, comrades chou en-lai, li teh-sheng and chi peng-fei gave a dinner in honour of foreign minister ho dam and the other korean comrades accompanying him on his visit to china.

present at the dinner were ambassador hyun jun keuk and his wife and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy.

present were han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, hsu han-ping and wang chen.

Chinese and DPRK Foreign Ministers Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1973)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, continued talks here this morning in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Dam Sees Art Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1973)

ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the other distinguished korean guests in his party saw a performance of songs and dances at a soiree here today. they were accompanied by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, officials of the korean embassy and other korean comrades in peking also attended.

the soiree began with the performers waving flowers to extend a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from korea. two of them went down stage and presented flowers to foreign minister ho dam.

the program included chinese and korean songs and dances and ended with "the militant friendship", a dance depicting the profound friendship between the chinese and korean people.

after the performance, foreign minister ho dam and other distinguished korean guests, in the company of foreign minister chi peng-fei and others, went on stage and cordially shook hands with the performers and presented them with a flower basket. the audience gave a thunderous applause and the slogan "long live the friendship between china and korea" was projected on the backdrop.

among those attending the performance were leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with

foreign countries and other departments concerned, including ting kuo-yu, ting hsueh-sung, hsu han-ping, lu wei-chao, wang chen and kao chien-chung.

foreign minister ho dam and the other distinguished korean guests this afternoon visited the palace museum and the exhibition of historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they were accompanied by foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo and leading members of departments concerned wang yeh-chiu and wu chung-chao.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Lima

(NCNA-English Lima, Feb. 9, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere in the municipal theatre here yesterday evening to the warm welcome of the full house.

among the spectators were lieutenant general rolando gilardi rodriguez, minister and commanding general of the peruvian air force; lieutenant general alfredo carpio becerra, minister of education; lieutenant general enrique valdez angulo, minister of agriculture; major general raul meneses arata, minister of transport and communications; major general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries; rear-admiral ramon arrospide mejia, minister of housing and juan jose calle, under-secretary of foreign policy of the ministry of foreign affairs.

present also at the premiere were martha hildebrandt, director of the national institute of culture of peru; manuel jesus orbegozo, president of the peruvian-chinese cultural institute and genaro carnero checa, president of the federation of journalists of peru as well as chinese residents in peru.

chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu also saw the performance.

chinese acrobatics which date back to more than 2,000 years and have a unique national style, drew

a cordial and warm response from the peruvians who have inherited and developed the splendid "inca culture".

when the chinese artists stretched across the stage a streamer inscribed with words in spanish and chinese: "long live the friendship between the peoples of peru and china", the whole audience rose and gave a prolonged applause. four peruvian girls presented to the chinese acrobats bouquets and flower baskets -- gifts from the peruvian-chinese cultural institute and chinese residents in peru.

after the performance, many spectators shook hands with the chinese acrobats, and congratulated them on their success.

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